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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

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TOPICS OF THE DAY:

How the President's Message is Received 725
Developments in South Africa . . . 727
The War in Cartoon 728
Taylor's Victory in Kentucky . . . 729
Senate Currency Bill 729
Doubtful Seats in the Senate . . . 730
Three Challenged Senators (Portraits) . 730
Municipal Victories for Socialism . . 731
Three Newly Elected Mayors (Portraits) 731
Supreme Court's Anti-Trust Decision . 731
How Philadelphia Treats the Negro . 732
Topics in Brief 732

LETTERS AND ART:

More of Colonel Higginson's Reminiscences 733
Zola versus Tolstoy 733
Literature versus Whisky in Canada . 734
Troubles of a Great Publishing House . 734
Effect of Literature upon Oral Memory 735
The True Test of Enduring Fiction . 736
Swinburne's New Drama 737
Notes 737

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

What is Death?—A Physiological View 738
A New Sound 738
Remodeling the Face of the Globe . . 739
Another Predecessor of Marconi? . . 739
A Canadian Geologist 740
Dangers of Collision with a Comet . . 740
Can Life be Chemically Produced? . . 741
Nutritive Value of Fruits 741
Science Brevities 741

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Catholic's Defense of the Confessional 742
The Premier of the Jewish World . . 742
A Quaker's Defense of the Higher Criticism 743
"The Disappointment of Our Lord Jesus Christ" 743
Buddhist Missionaries in San Francisco 744
Religion and Education in the Transvaal 745
"An Undiscriminating Attack upon Revivals" 745
"Christ's Law of Unity" 746
"Roman Catholic" or "Catholic"? . 746
Religious Notes 746

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Comment on Operations in South Africa 747
The "Unearned Increment" in German China 748
Russia's Anti-British Policy in Central Asia and Afghanistan 749
British Control of Cables and its Effects 749
Emperor William's Visit to the Queen 750
The Mauser Bullet 750

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 751
Personals 751
More or Less Pungent 753
Current Events 754
Chess 756

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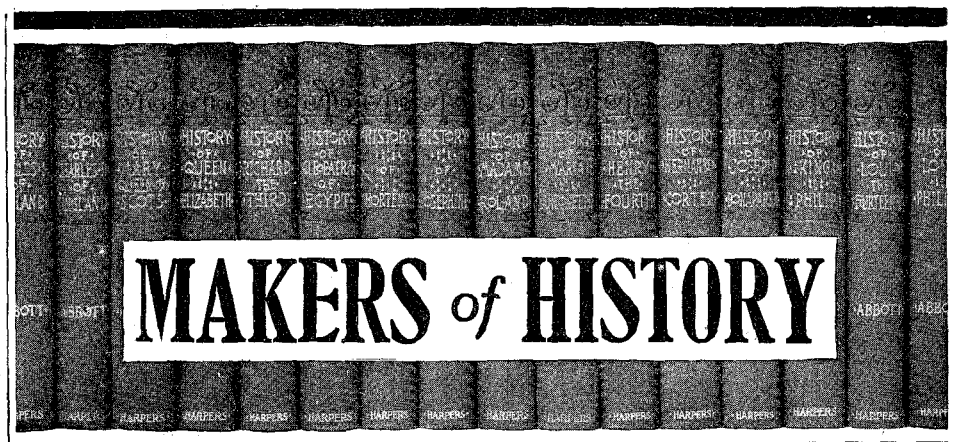

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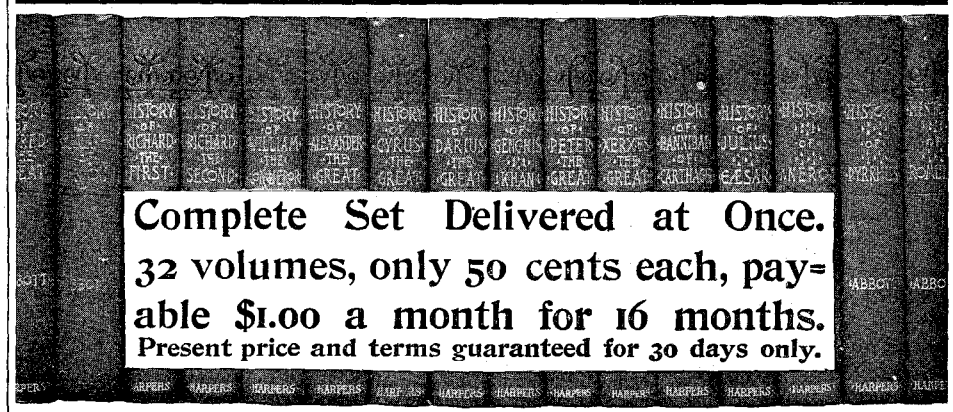
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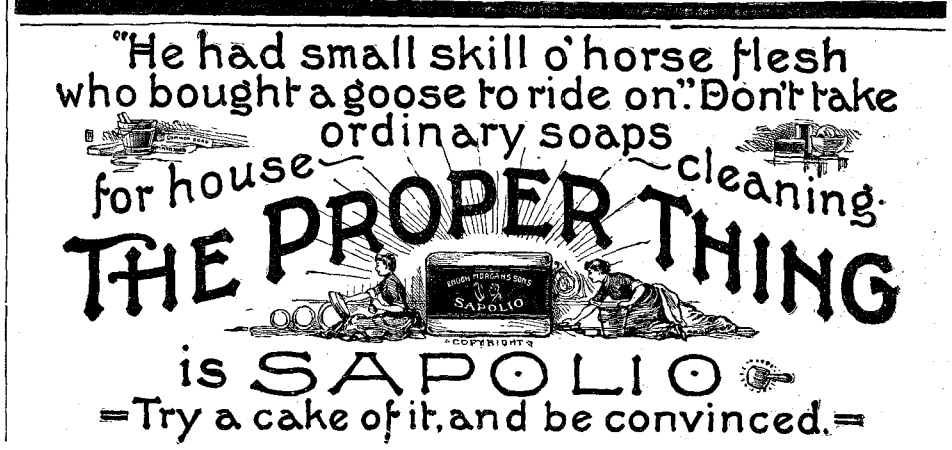
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

NO better opportunity is afforded, between elections, of learning what the Administration thinks about the country and what the country thinks about the Administration than is found in the President's annual message to Congress and the comments on it by the press. It can not be said that President McKinley's message contains any surprising disclosures, but some features of the Administration's policy that have been merely inferred heretofore are now declared plainly. As for the partizan press, the usual division is seen. The Republican papers heartily indorse the policies outlined in the message, and the Democratic papers score the message without mercy. The Hartford *Post* (Rep.), for example, considers it "worthy of ranking among the best of Presidential messages of the last half of the century," while the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) finds it "filled with platitudes and ambiguous phrases, with high-sounding declarations that mean nothing."

Aside from the strictly partizan press, however, the message seems to have made a strong impression, and there is hardly an independent paper that does not find much in it to commend. The Washington *Evening Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls the message "a document which will live in history as one of the ablest as well as one of the most interesting and voluminous state papers which has ever emanated from the Executive Mansion." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that it is "a wonder of industry, a proof of patient thought and study, a body of practical and righteous suggestions, and a document of sanity, liberality, sagacity and patriotism." One Republican paper, the New York *Press*, infers from the message that the President is drifting toward free trade, and urges the party to call him back.

The salient points of the message may be briefly given as follows:

Congress is urged to give the Secretary of the Treasury power and to "impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard."

Congressional aid to our merchant marine is recommended. "The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved."

"Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of the Congress." Uniform state legislation is recommended concerning trusts, and the President feels sure that Congress will take some "wise and judicious action" in regard to them.

"The great importance of an isthmian canal can not be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress."

Our friendly relations with France and Germany are spoken of with warmth, and, with somewhat less warmth, our friendly relations with England and with the other nations.

Action to bring about the laying of a Pacific cable is urged.

The pledge of April 19, 1898, by which Congress promised independence to Cuba, "is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept"; but our mission "is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth" that could not survive internal rivalries. No promise of an early withdrawal from the island is given.

Argument at some length is made in justification of the policy so far pursued toward the Philippine insurgents; and the declaration is made that the agreement with the Sultan of Sulu does not "authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago." As to the future government of the Philippines, that "rests with the Congress of the United States." The proposition that we retain simply a protectorate over the islands "will not be found worthy of your serious attention." For the present, and "as long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme." After that the work of reconstruction "should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow."

Hawaii and Alaska should be given territorial forms of government.

Puerto Rico should also be made a territory, and "the markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico."

Experience has proved that by the amendments made to the merit system during the present Administration the system "has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments."

Gold Standard.—"The President has done a most important public duty," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.), in coming out squarely for the gold standard. His utterances on this question "are chiefly important," thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind.), "as affording evidence of the unity of the Administration on the subject." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) indorses his currency ideas as "entirely clear and sound." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) says: "It is a pleasure to see that the President, who before his election was so doubtful on the money question, and who even after his election went off in pursuit of the international agreement jack-o'-lantern, has now learned that the country is in earnest in its demand for financial reform." Not all the Gold Democratic papers, however, are so enthusiastic. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), after pointing

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out that the fine Treasury showing is due to the "special war taxes voted as a 'temporary measure' more than a year and a half ago," attacks the President's recommendation that greenbacks "when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold." "A combination could easily be formed in Wall Street," says *The World*, "to take $50,000,000 in greenbacks to the Sub-Treasury and demand gold for them. It could then lock up the gold; the greenbacks would be 'impounded' in the Treasury, and the money market would be $100,000,000 short. Would a deadlock like this

J. P. MORGAN: "Shades of Grover, but he's easy!"
—*The New York Verdict.*

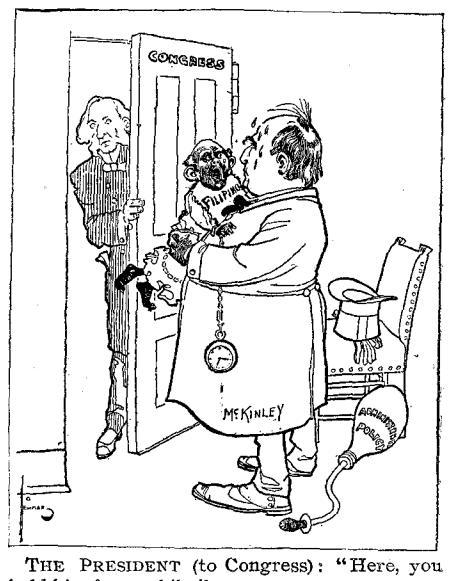
be an improvement upon the 'endless chain'?" The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) sees a continuation of the Wall Street control over the Government. The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) thinks that the President's plan means "bond issues without limit," and the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) characterizes the whole message as "a plea for gold and empire."

Merchant Marine.—The recommendation that Congressional aid be given to our merchant marine is, says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "strong and convincing." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points out that "not a few patriotic and intelligent citizens" dislike the word "subsidy," but their number is decreasing. "The great maritime powers of the world have built up their ocean commerce, and are still building it up, by giving pecuniary inducements and rewards to individuals," and, says *The Tribune*, "we believe the Government of the United States is more than justified in doing the same thing." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), however, reads this part of the message with "surprise and regret." "Our great railroad systems have not grown so great, useful, and wealthy by being fed from the national treasury," *The Ledger* says, and asks, therefore, "Why should the builders and owners of ships be subsidized?" "This part of the message," continues *The Ledger*, "seems as if it might have had its inspiration from Senator Hanna." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says: "In view of the assertion that 'the last year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant,' it would seem that the shipping industry is not seriously in need of government aid." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the recommendation "indefensible."

Trusts.—The President's declaration against trusts is regarded by a number of papers as a masterly move in the game of political chess to block one of Mr. Bryan's strongest lines of attack. It "leaves the two candidates on substantially the same platform," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "and makes a serious contest between them a little ridiculous." But the President's final recommendation in regard to trusts, that Congress give the subject "studied deliberation," "resulting in wise and judicious action," is thought by some papers to be rather platitudinous. *The Times* calls it "a confession of mental vacuity" on the trust question. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "Several witnesses before the Industrial Commission, to which the President refers, have shown that the tariff is the mother of trusts. This would seem logically to make out Mr. McKinley their grandfather, and to account for the grandfatherly way in which he deals with their little failings." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that the President may well be excused for inability to suggest a remedy where so many other men have failed. The Washington *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The message on this topic appears to have the true ring, and it would be hardly fair to throw doubt on its *bona fides*."

Cuban Independence.—The declaration that Cuba must be given independence, without any assurance as to when the independence will be given, allows the opposition press an oportunity for criticism. The New York *Evening Post* thinks that Cubans and annexationists alike will say, like the Irishman, that the President's words are "so ambiguous that only one construction can be put upon them." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* suspects a plot "to form a moneyed aristocracy in Cuba which will control the island for the present and ultimately annex it to the United States." The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), however, another anti-expansionist paper, believes the declaration "high-minded and honorable," and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks it "a timely rebuke" to "those who advocate the disgrace of the nation by the theft of Cuba." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) advises the Cubans to make overtures for annexation. The Detroit *News* (Ind.) also hopes that before the day for decision arrives "a sentiment will have been created in Cuba favorable to annexation to the United States which will root out all notion of an independent government on the part of the inhabitants." The comments of the Cuban press are very reassuring to those who have feared an uprising. The *Lucha* says: "The message will pacify the country." The *Discusion* says that it "will fill the hearts of all lovers of Cuba with joy." The *Patria* cries: "Hurrah for President McKinley!" The *Cubano* sees in the message "that justice is the guiding principle at Washington. Our hearts," it continues, "hitherto bowed down by a tremendous skepticism, are now relieved."

Philippine Policy.—What both the President and the press consider the most important part of the message, if the amount of attention given it is an indication, is that part dealing with the Philippines. The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) considers the Philippine policy "the one great mistake of the present Administration." The point that the anti-expansion press continually insist upon is that the President began the Philippine war without authority and without justification. To neglect an explanation of this "criminal aggression," thinks the Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.), and "to suppress the most vital fact in the whole history of our transactions with the Filipinos is to throw a cloud of doubt over the integrity of the whole statement the President makes in regard to the Philippines." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks it ominous that the President does not "speak of the Filipinos as a people or recognize them as a possibility of the future." The difference may be seen, says *The Constitution*, by a glance at Cuba, where, "under the straightforward method we have pursued, . . .



THE PRESIDENT (to Congress): "Here, you hold him for a while."
—*The Chicago Record.*

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the hearts of its people are much closer to us than are those of the Filipinos." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Mr. McKinley has arrogated to himself all the powers of the Government. *The World* says: "Mr. McKinley has repealed the McEnery resolution. He has annexed the islands permanently. He is planning and establishing governments. He announces that he purposes to continue that work until it is completed. All these things he has done without warrant of law, in defiance of law. And he tells the Congress that they are done and forbids it to interfere in the exercise of the rights and duties given it by the Constitution." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) takes a similar view, saying: "The fearless and unpurchasable independence of the legislative power is at stake in the present situation as it has never been before." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) notes that in all the references to the Filipinos, "there is not a hint of intending to secure the consent of the governed." *The Post* considers the President's disclaimer in regard to Sulu slavery very amusing. "It is there," says *The Post*, "under the shelter of our flag, but if we only ignore it hard enough, why, for all campaign and oratorical purposes, it ceases to exist." The proviso that any slave can buy his own liberty "is obviously futile and absurd," says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), "as how can the man who gets no money from a master for whom he works without hire, pay money for his emancipation?" The idea of a United States protectorate for the islands ought not to be abandoned, thinks the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) without more consideration. So much for the opposition press. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the treatment of the Philippine question "highly gratifying." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) believes that the President's policy "will command the respect and confidence of sane, clear-headed, just men." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) admits that the Sulu paragraph "has a somewhat apologetic tone," but thinks "it is only very thoughtless or very narrow persons who will expect an immediate acceptance of American ideas by the semi-savage islanders of the far Pacific." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) declares that "there is no part of President McKinley's message which will give more satisfaction to the almost unanimous body of the American people than his resolute declaration that the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines must and shall be retained," and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) closes its editorial on the message by saying that "the Philippine question is a supreme test of McKinley's quality as a statesman and a patriot, and he has met and is meeting, so this message attests, its highest requirements."

Puerto Rico and Free Trade.—The advice that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico," and the absence of any other reference whatever to the tariff, have led to the comment that McKinley and "McKinleyism" are drifting apart. It "denotes a just perception," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that expansion and McKinleyism do not go together." Not all the President's supporters, however, accept his Puerto Rico paragraph so calmly. The New York *Press* (Rep.) says of it: "Free trade won yesterday the most signal victory that it has known in fifty years. . . . In the admission to the home market of the least of the dependencies is the thin edge of the wedge which, once inserted, will cleave our whole commercial system in twain." "But," replies the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "will the objectors to the President's recommendation tell us how they purpose to get over or to crawl under that provision of the Constitution which says that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States'? Puerto Rico is now a part of the United States. So are the Philippines, according to the President. How can we levy and collect tariff duties upon imports from our own territory?" The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) indorses the President's words, adding that Puerto Rico is "entitled to the best government we can give her, and the largest prosperity that can be conferred by removal of restrictions upon her trade." The tobacco-growers of the Connecticut valley and other producers who will be hard hit by Puerto Rico competition are said to be preparing a vigorous resistance to the President's recommendation, so that no doubt more will be heard about this matter later.

French, German, and British Comments on the Message.—The President's cordial expressions of regard for France and Germany, and his scant references to Great Britain, have not attracted much comment from the American press, being overshadowed by topics of more immediate concern; but the papers across the Atlantic have been quick to notice the contrast. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* cables that in France the message has called out many genuine expressions of friendship toward the United States. The *Journal des Débats* says that "all Frenchmen can not but be most keenly touched by the President's reference to the historical connection, never yet broken, between France and the United States, and which is felt in this country to be the strict truth and not merely a formula of courtesy." The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press says that "the German Government and press almost unanimously welcome President McKinley's message to Congress. Even the Agrarian papers, always opposed to things American, grudgingly admit that the message is fair and honest. The drift of private comment is virually the same. In the lobby of the Reichstag to-day similar sentiments were expressed without reserve by members of every shade of political conviction." The *Berliner Post*, after a few words about the recent rumors of alliances, says: "President McKinley has put a stop to such rumors and guesses, and has placed in lieu of fiction the solid fact that the relations between the United States and the German empire are of the most cordial character." The British press think that the apparent coolness toward England is intended as a rebuke to Mr. Chamberlain's recent indiscreet utterances. The London *Daily News* remarks that "Mr. Chamberlain will find but cold comfort if he reads between the lines of the message," and *The Daily Chronicle* says: "Toward Germany Mr. McKinley's friendly expressions have quite a noteworthy emphasis, and if his tone is a shade cooler with reference to this country we owe it to the unlucky exaggerations of Mr. Chamberlain." Some of the other London papers, according to the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "solace themselves with the idea that the good relations between the United States and Great Britain are so well known as not to have required emphasis, as in the case of Germany."

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL GATACRE'S severe repulse at Stormberg with a loss of over six hundred men, and General Methuen's costly victory at the Modder River are accepted by the press as the end of the beginning, but perhaps not the beginning of the end, in the Transvaal struggle. The Boers have shown such unexpected skill in stategy as to arouse a suspicion that they are being aided by French or German officers, and their surprisingly large numbers have led to a belief that the Cape Dutch are joining their ranks in considerable force. General Gatacre's repulse, the British apprehend, will only increase this tendency. "Hosts of the Northern farmers," cables the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "are now likely to join the rebellion." The resignation of Charles E. Macrum, our consul at Pretoria (whose picture appeared in these pages December 2), and the appointment of Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, in his place, has called attention to some other consular troubles in that region. Many other interesting comments have been brought out by the progress of hostilities, some of which are presented below:

OOM PAUL: "Dot seddles it."
—*The San Francisco Examiner.*

The Boer Plan of Campaign. — "The

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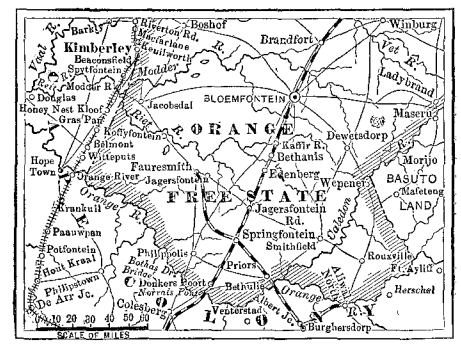
Boer plan of campaign, on the western edge of the Orange Free State, now becomes very intelligible. It is to retire slowly, and doing in the mean while all the harm they can, toward the place where they shall be strongest and the invader weakest, and there to deliver the decisive battle. If we accept this theory of the campaign, it becomes evident why the Boers should have withdrawn after the battle of the Modder River. Lord Methuen reported, and doubtless in perfect good faith, that they had been 'forced to quit their positions.' But suppose they had been actuated by the desire to draw the enemy on, he all the time becoming weaker and they all the time becoming relatively stronger. In that case it seems likely that they should have abandoned the position voluntarily. It was certain that they could fight to the northward of the river at a greater advantage than to the southward after they had severed the enemy's communications by destroying the bridge, as it seems they succeeded in doing. There was nothing about the manner of their retirement to suggest defeat, and still less to suggest panic. Neither was there anything in Lord Methuen's report to suggest the belief on his part that he had passed the worst of his troubles. It can be readily understood from this latest news that the attitude of the reflective part of the British public must more than ever be one of seriousness and of anxiety."—*The New York Times.*

ADELBERT S. HAY,
Son of Secretary Hay. Appointed Consul at Pretoria.

Our Critics See a Great Light.—"When we engaged in a war with a nation of 18,000,000 people, possessing a navy that some European critics considered stronger than our own and a million more or less trained soldiers, our friends in England were inclined to patronize us for taking the affair seriously. They laughed at the accounts of the cheering crowds in the theaters and intimated that the fight was entirely too one-sided to be worth making a fuss about. But never, even when Cervera's fleet was expected to make a dash against the American coast or when Shafter's army was lying in the trenches about Santiago—16,000 men on an island that contained 200,000 hostile soldiers—was there an approach to the excitement into which England has been thrown by a war with two groups of Dutch farmers, numbering 150,000 men, women, and children all told, without a ship or a gun afloat and with no means of firing a shot within eight thousand miles of English soil.

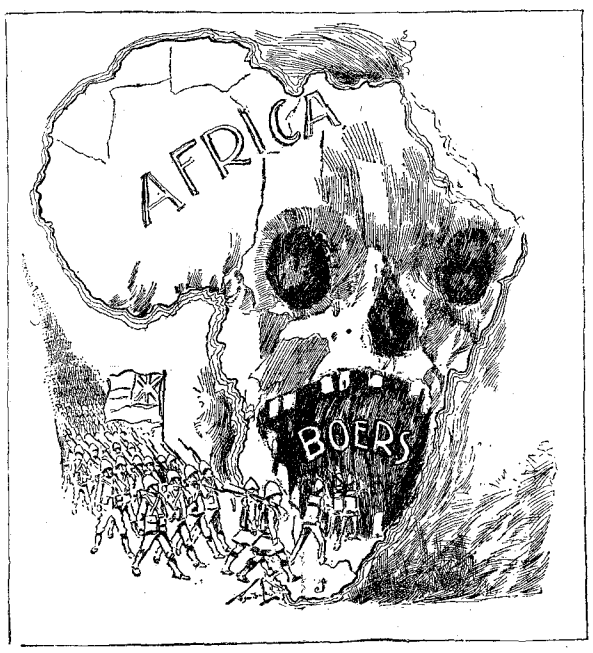
"This excitement seems to have infected even the British generals, so that Lord Methuen is credited with saying that his skirmish at the Modder River was one of the bloodiest battles in the annals of the British army, and that, in proportion to the numbers engaged, it was the bloodiest battle in all history. England is said to have been 'stunned' by Methuen's losses. General Methuen lost the enormous number of 73 men killed, 372 wounded, and 7 missing, out of a force of about 7,000 men. In any of the great wars of history the engagements in which the losses were no greater than that are remembered only by specialists. Not to go back to such incidents as that of Cannæ, where 70,000 out of 86,000 Romans were left on the field, or that of Chalons, with its slaughter of 150,000 to 300,000 men, and not to speak of such modern butcheries as those under Frederick, Napoleon, and Grant, there have been some blood-lettings in British annals that make Methuen's look like a church sociable. For instance, Marlborough and his ally Eugene lost 20,000 men at Malplaquet. Wellington lost 22,000 at Waterloo, and when Pakenham led his 12,000 British veterans against Jackson's 6,000 frontiersmen at New Orleans 2,000 of them dropped on the field. In 1841 a British army 4,500 strong, with 12,000 camp followers, was utterly destroyed by the Afghans in the Khyber Pass, and only one man escaped to tell of its fate.



MAP SHOWING KIMBERLEY, THE MODDER RIVER, AND VICINITY.

(Stormberg, the scene of General Gatacre's disaster, is twenty miles south of Burghersdorp, which appears at the bottom of the map.)

"In fact, to make a list of bloodier battles than that of the Modder River would be to write something like a complete history of war. The truth is that there have been no genuine battles in South Africa as yet. There have been reconnoissances, skirmishes, sallies, and artillery and musketry duels, but there has never been a death-grip of two armies, with one or the other



INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

WHOSE BALL?
—*The Denver Times.*

THE WAR IN CARTOON.

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smashed at the end of it. When such a thing comes it will be hard to convey an idea of it to the public, for Methuen has left no words to describe it."—*The New York Journal.*

Some Painful Consular Experiences.—"The Government's painful experience with consuls in South Africa has been highly impressive. Young Mr. Macrum, the consul at Pretoria, who had an unusual opportunity to make a name for himself during the war, is 'trekking' for home in East Liverpool, Ohio, in spite of the State Department's pathetic appeals that he stay at his post. [Macrum's friends believe that he is returning with important messages from President Kruger to President McKinley, and think that he can amply justify his action when he reaches the United States.] Macrum's course has made this country ridiculous abroad, yet the nation has only itself to blame. Two or three years ago he was employed in a glass factory in Ohio, and was entirely without consular or diplomatic experience. For some occult reason known to politics and the Ohio Senators he was sent to Pretoria. Congressman Sherman, of New York, not long ago received a letter from an American in the Transvaal, Manager Bradford of the Landslaagte Deep Gold-Mine Company, in which he said of our South African consular service:

"'The United States consul-general to South Africa, Colonel Stowe, who is stationed at Cape Town, visited Johannesburg recently, and he impressed me as a weak man. The consul at Pretoria, Mr. Macrum, is, if anything, a good deal weaker than the colonel.'

"The upshot of the 'trek' of Macrum back to Ohio is that a young American named Atterbury is left in charge of the American consulate at Pretoria. All that *The Republican* knows about him is contained in the following interesting statement by the New York *Post:*

"'Now comes the painful rumor from Chicago that a bright young American named Atterbury suddenly left Missouri for the Transvaal, three or four years ago. Incidentally he carried off $90,000 belonging to other people, and his choice of the Transvaal as a residence was due, not to fondness for the Dutch Reformed Church or a desire to be on hand to repel the English, but solely to the fact that we have no extradition treaty with the Boer republic.'

"There is a dreadful fear that he is the same Atterbury who now presides at Pretoria over American and British interests.

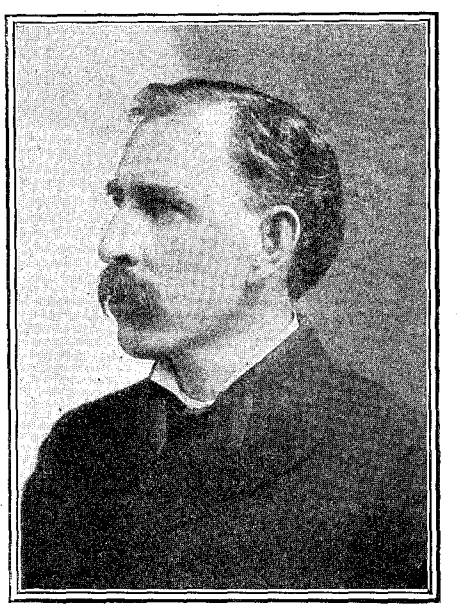
"The problem has finally been solved by Secretary Hay in a manner which indicates his desperation over the situation. The fact that he has sent to Pretoria his twenty-four-year-old son can not be due to any desire to exploit the Hay family, or to grasp at exceptional opportunities for the young man. Rather let us suppose that the Secretary felt it absolutely necessary to have at Pretoria in this crisis some one whom he knew intimately, whom he could fully control, and who would not 'trek' home if provisions should get low at the consulate. The younger Hay's appointment under less desperate circumstances would have been open to criticism, but what can a Secretary do when the consular system breaks down with him and in a peculiar emergency exposes its shoddy and sawdust stuffing to the derisive smiles of Europe and the world? Still, there were a number of bright and capable men available who were not in the Hay family."—*The Springfield Republican.*

TAYLOR'S VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

THE decision of the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners in favor of W. S. Taylor (Rep.) for governor, thus defeating William E. Goebel (Dem.), gives Governor Bradley (Rep.) a Republican successor after a long series of Democratic governors. It was charged that the Board of Election Commissioners was to be relied upon to give the election to Goebel after all other means had failed, but the board seems to have disappointed its critics. "Mr. Goebel," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "seems to have been hoist by his own elections board." The New York *Sun* says of the two commissioners who voted for Taylor:

"Judge Pryor and Captain Ellis, the commissioners who have decided that the candidate elected shall be declared elected, are entitled to respect and praise. No matter how impregnable was the case for Taylor, much courage and much strength of will were required to resist the appeals not merely of partizanship but of friendship, habit, and old associations that were made in behalf of Goebel. The intensity of public feeling was great. It seemed more than likely that there would be some rude Kentucky phlebotomy before the trouble was over. Judge Pryor and Captain Ellis have prevented a great public wrong. They will be honorably remembered."

The Louisville *Times* (Dem.) says: "Evidently the Goebel election law is not the automatic partizan machine its hysterical opponents have painted it." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), one of the chief supporters of Goebel, says of the commissioners:



WILLIAM S. TAYLOR.

"Unswerved by party or personal associations or inclinations, unmoved by threats of violence and revolution, they have followed the law as they found it, and there is not a man in Kentucky to-day who does not owe them grateful acknowledgment for the manner in which they have met the unprecedented emergency with which the State, through them, was confronted."

The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) calls the decision "a triumph of civic virtue over the forces of corruption and disfranchisement."

SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

AT a time when the excellencies or defects of our currency system may cause the victory or defeat of the party in power, every new phase of the present effort to revise the system becomes a matter for careful scrutiny. The Senate's plan, as it appears in a bill prepared by the Republicans of the Senate finance committee, is like the House bill (considered in these columns last week) and like the message of the President in declaring plainly for the gold standard. The differences between the House and Senate measures will doubtless be settled by compromise. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notices and comments on these differences as follows:

"The differences between the two measures are of some importance. The first sentence of the Senate bill is the most compact and impressive part of either measure, defining the standard gold dollar, declaring that 'all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard,' and providing that United States and treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard. Where the House bill creates a separate division for redemption, with a reserve fund of $109,000,000, the Senate bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin, which shall be used for such redemption purposes only. Besides putting a larger sum behind the outstanding notes, the Senate provision seems to be more distinct and explicit regarding the steps to maintain their value, including the sales of bonds. The difference between the two measures regarding the treatment of silver certificates is perhaps more apparent than real. The object of both seems to be the gradual retirement of other forms of paper in denominations of $10 or less, and the exclusive occupation of that field by small silver certificates. For this purpose the Senate bill provides for retirement of treasury notes and the issue of silver certificates instead, and both bills seem to leave these certificates to be redeemed in silver

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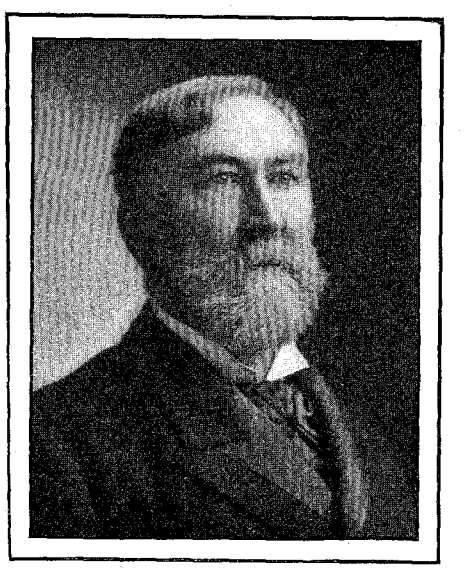
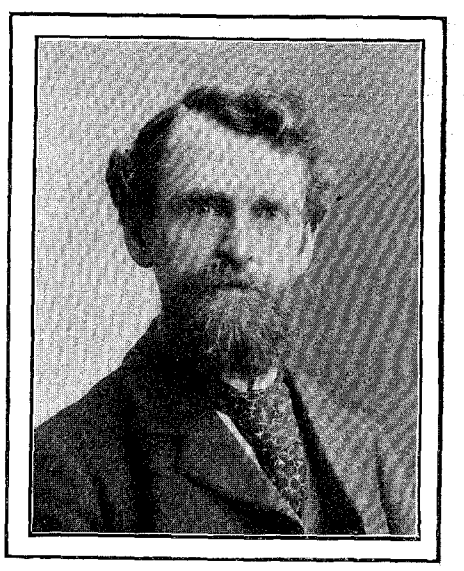
MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY (REP.), of Pennsylvania.



NATHAN B. SCOTT (REP.), of West Virginia.



WILLIAM A. CLARK (DEM.), of Montana.

THREE CHALLENGED SENATORS.

only at ordinary times, but in any emergency to be so redeemed as to maintain them at par in gold. It would surely be safer, more readily understood by the people, and therefore much stronger, to provide explicitly for redemption in gold at the wish of any holder of every other form of money issued or coined by the Government. Both bills contain provisions which might be used for the retirement and cancelation of part of the legal-tender notes. Members of Congress are fresh from the people, and they probably know whether there is a majority of the voters in favor of any such course. If there is no majority to support a scheme which has been most persistently tried in almost countless ways by advocates of a currency entirely controlled by banks, then it would surely be wise for Republicans of both Houses to take care that no provision capable of being thus interpreted and employed should be left in the measure. The present Secretary is not a man to resort to any misconstruction of the law in order to accomplish anything, but it is easy to conceive that a secretary may be found in office hereafter who may strain a point in order to get rid of the United States notes. If there are provisions in both bills capable of being used to that end, the Republicans will serve the interests of their party as well as of their country if they examine such provisions with much care and guard them against misconstruction and misuse as far as possible."

The object of the provision in the Senate bill that all paper money of denominations less than $10 shall consist of silver certificates, and that there shall be no silver certificates for more than $10 face value, is a matter of some conjecture. One theory is advanced that this is intended as a concession to the silver men. Others see in it a political trap. The paper money in the pocket of the ordinary voter, it is pointed out, consists almost entirely of bills of less than $10 face value, and the new law will make these silver certificates. The voter will be persuaded that a victory for silver in 1900 will cut the value of the money in his pocket in half, while his rich neighbor, carrying $20 and $50 gold certificates, will not be affected. A similar suspicion was heard when the "popular loan" of government bonds payable in "coin" was negotiated. So much for political speculations. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, looking at the business, rather than at the political, aspect of this provision, calls attention to the fact that the most widely used national bank-note is the five-dollar bill, and that the proposed law, by stopping the issue of these, will strike a hard blow at trade and defeat its own professed purpose of increasing the national bank-note circulation.

The Journal of Commerce prefers the Senate bill's high-gold-reserve feature to that of the House bill. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the Senate bill "exhibits a much more intelligent understanding of the subject," because "it does not pretend to establish the gold standard as a new departure in our legislation, but frankly recognizes its existence under former enactments." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks the House bill by far the more clean-cut and thoroughgoing. Most of the press consider one bill about as good or bad as the other, and await the report of the compromise measure, which, it is predicted, will become law before New Year's day.

DOUBTFUL SEATS IN THE SENATE.

THE death of Senator-elect Hayward, of Nebraska, before he could take his seat; the failure of the legislatures in four States—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Utah, and California—to choose Senators; and the protests against Senators Clark, of Montana, and Scott, of West Virginia, have placed seven of the ninety senatorial seats in doubt; and altho no probable combination of results can place the Republican control of the Senate in peril, the situation makes an interesting object-lesson in the possibilities of our political system. Ex-Senator Quay's failure to secure an election in the Pennsylvania legislature, and his subsequent appointment by Governor Stone, whose right to do so is questioned, were fully discussed in these columns at the time. Many Republican papers in Pennsylvania and throughout the country have expressed the hope that the Senate will not accept Mr. Quay's credentials.

The cases of Senators Scott and Clark, who have been sworn in pending action on the protests against them, is thus stated by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"John T. McGraw, who was Mr. Scott's Democratic opponent for the office, alleges Scott did not receive the votes of a majority of the members of the West Virginia legislature, and a protest signed by a majority of the members has been presented to the secretary of the Senate to be laid before that body. The point of the contention is whether the votes of the majority of the legislature or only a majority of those who participated in the election are required to elect a United States Senator. Mr. Scott had a majority of those participating in the election, but it is alleged he had not a majority of the legislature. It is scarcely probable this objection will prevent the admission of Mr. Scott. There are also objections to the admission of Mr. Clark, of Montana, the allegations being that bribery and corruption were practised in his election. It is not alleged that Mr. Clark was an active participant in this alleged corruption, but the fact that there was such practise is held to be sufficient to justify the Senate in denying him admission pending an investigation."

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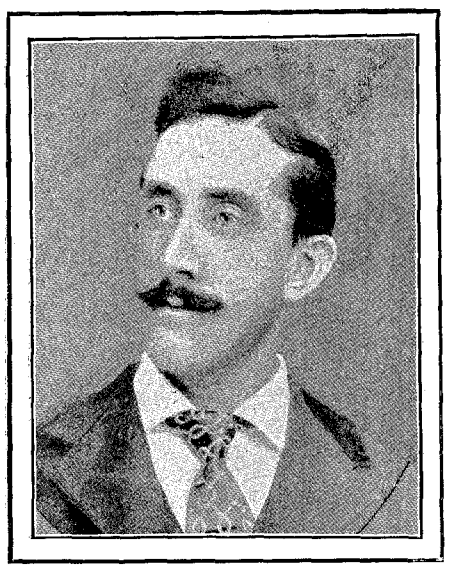
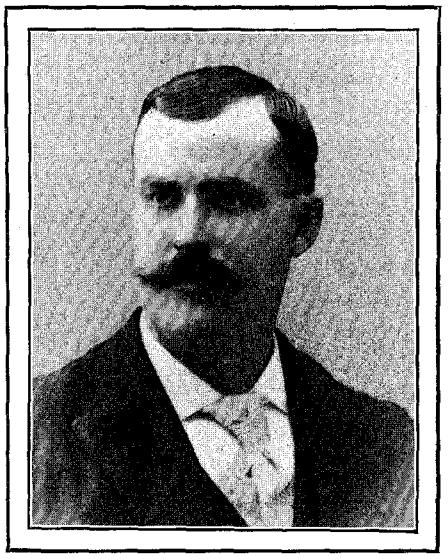
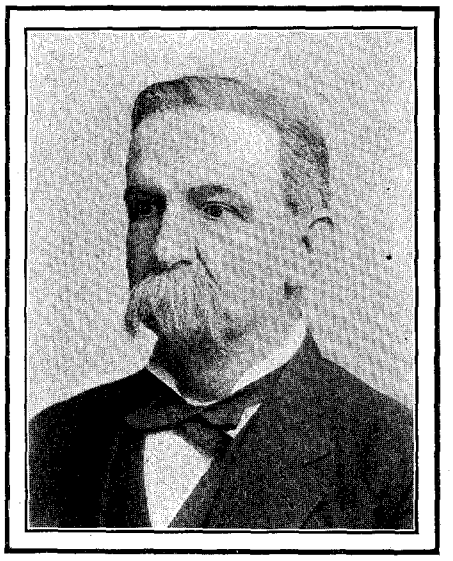


JOHN C. CHASE (SOC.-DEM.),
Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. Reelected.



CHARLES H. COULTER (SOC.-DEM.),
Mayor of Brockton, Mass.



PAUL CAPDEVILLE (DEM.),
Mayor of New Orleans. Favors Municipal Ownership.

THREE NEWLY ELECTED MAYORS.

MUNICIPAL VICTORIES FOR SOCIALISM.

THE reelection of John C. Chase, of the Social Democratic Party, as mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and the choice of C. H. Coulter, a journeyman plumber, belonging to the same party, as mayor of Brockton, Mass., has called attention to the growth of Socialistic ideas in the eastern cities of the Bay State. Mayor Chase was opposed by the combined Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition forces, but defeated their candidate by a plurality of 215. Mayor Coulter won by a plurality of over 1,500. In commenting on his election Mr. Coulter said:

"So far as I am concerned, this city will be run in the interest of the whole people. The measures which the voters have enacted into laws at this election I am heartily in favor of. I have always been a 'no' man, and I don't care who knows it, and I recognize the will of the people above all personal views. They have voted for no license. No license will they get to the letter. The Social Democratic Party, of which I am proud to be a member, declares for the cooperative commonwealth and public ownership of all the means of production and distribution. It will be my aim and that of my fellow Socialists in the city government to enter a wedge wherever possible for municipal ownership and see to it that no more valuable franchises are given away to any corporation whatever."

"The only way for us to do now," commented one of the Republican leaders of Massachusetts, "will be to adopt some of the best of the Socialist ideas, just as we have been ready to 'lift' Democratic ideas that the voters were ready to accept." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks the growth of Socialism in Massachusetts a harmless "fad" that need cause no one any alarm. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) reads in these elections an indication that the Socialists "are evidently a force to be reckoned with by the other parties." It continues:

"The proposition that everything should belong to everybody is a very attractive one, especially to those persons who have been unable to accumulate an average share of the sum total of wealth. The idea grows fairly enough from the contention that the Government is a paternal institution which, instead of insuring fair play and free movement among men and leaving every person to take care of himself, is bound to establish a compulsory equality of fortune for all. It is silly. It can't be made to work, even in the hinted form of cooperative undertakings. But none the less it is enticing. In the mouth of a demagogic dabster like Debs, or a ponderous word-slinger like Powderly or Gompers or 'Golden Rule' Jones, of Toledo, Socialism is served up as a new Gospel for the dissatisfied and downtrodden. But it is utterly opposed to what may be called Americanism. This nation has been built up on the theory that, protected in his natural rights, every man is able to take care of himself and is best off when allowed to take care of himself. The theory has worked so well in practise that it is not likely to be abandoned."

The election of Paul Capdeville (Dem.) (whose picture appears with those of the Socialist mayors) as mayor of New Orleans is described by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) as a return to ring rule and machine politics after a clean reform administration. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), however, considers Mr. Capdeville's election a triumph for the municipal ownership principle—which is the leading principle in the Social Democratic platforms in Massachusetts.

SUPREME COURT'S ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

SOME doubt seems to remain in the minds of the economic writers of the daily press whether the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing the cast-iron pipe trust need disturb our more modern industrial combinations. As the cast-iron pipe trust was composed of six different corporations working under an agreement to keep up prices, while the present-day "trust" is one big corporation which has absorbed all its fellows, many papers think, with the New York *Sun*, that this case has "no relevancy to the majority, at least, of the newly organized industrial corporations of the country." To imagine, says *The Sun*, "that the Supreme Court of our country could, in this or in any other case, declare that an actual consolidation of corporations or a *bona-fide* transfer of one company to another was illegal, would be to think of them as maintaining that business partnership is unlawful." The Springfield *Republican* takes a similar view. "The decision does not affect the so-called trusts," says *The Republican*; "their relation to the law and the public welfare remains to be determined."

How the cast-iron pipe trust carried on its operations appears in the following illustration given in the Government's brief in the case:

"During the early part of 1896 St. Louis wanted about 5,000 tons of cast-iron pipe. St. Louis was allotted to the Howard Harrison Company of Bessemer, Ala. The price of pipe at Bessemer was from $13 to $15 per ton. The freight from Bessemer to St. Louis was $3 per ton, so the fair price of the pipe delivered at St. Louis was from $16 to $18 a ton. The combination fixed the price at $24 per ton, the Howard Harrison Company bidding that price and the other shops protecting its bid by higher ones.

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As a result, St. Louis was compelled to pay from $6 to $8 per ton more than the defendants were selling the same pipe for in free territory, or between $30,000 and $40,000, which, treated as a bonus, was divided among the defendants."

It is reckoned by the Philadelphis *Press* that this trust or "conspiracy" (to use the court's term) divided $1,320,000 in illegal bonuses in a single year.

The safety of the present-day trusts, however, so confidently assumed by the papers quoted in the first paragraph, is doubted by those who see a deeper significance in the words of Mr. Justice Peckham, who delivered the opinion in the case. He said:

"We have no doubt that where the direct and immediate effect of a contract or combination among particular dealers in a commodity is to destroy competition between them and others, so that the parties to the contract or combine may obtain increased prices for themselves, such contract or combination amounts to a restraint of trade in the commodity, even tho contracts to buy such commodity at the enhanced price are continually being made. Total suppression of the trade in the commodity is not necessary in order to render the combination one in restraint of trade."

"In that view," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "there can be no question that a much broader meaning has been given to the federal anti-trust law than it has yet been thought to be susceptible of, and that there has been placed in the hands of the law officers of the United States a formidable weapon for the defeat and punishment of conspiracies in restraint of trade." "If this decision is followed in its terms," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "the consolidated corporations, popularly known as trusts, may receive a treatment not hitherto anticipated in the Supreme Court." *The Press* continues:

"Whether a consolidation of all factories in any one industry by sale to one corporation is or is not in restraint of commerce the Supreme Court has not yet held, tho it has that one factory may be bought by a corporation owning two thirds or so of the refineries. In the present decision it holds only that a combination between separate manufacturing corporations is illegal, and this all have held as beyond question—if it could be found out. Mr. Justice Peckham's language would cover the consolidation of corporations—if its complete character and effect on prices could be proved."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the simple removal of tariff support would cause many a trust to tumble:

"Should Congress lower the rate of duties on all products that are the subjects of monopoly in the home market, the competition of Europe would compel extortionate trusts to deal justly by the American consumer. This is an eminently practical plan, which is in complete accord with the protective-tariff principle as defined by the last national convention of the Republican Party, which condemned equally foreign control and domestic monopoly."

HOW PHILADELPHIA TREATS THE NEGRO.

THE impression that the negro fares better in the North than in the South does not seem to be confirmed by recent investigations made by writers of that race. Prof. Booker T. Washington, as quoted in these columns November 11, it will be remembered, finds the South a most encouraging field for the colored business man. Now comes Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, of Atlanta University, a negro who was graduated from Harvard with high honors a few years ago, telling us (in a social study entitled "The Philadelphia Negro") that the city which is the Northern center of negro life denies the skilled colored workman the right to earn his daily bread in his chosen field of labor. The following instances of discrimination are chosen by a writer in *The Outlook* from Professor Du Bois's review as typical examples of the treatment accorded the negro in the City of Brotherly Love:

"A girl who graduated from a Pennsylvania high school and from a business college sought work in this city as a stenographer and typewriter. A prominent lawyer undertook to find her a position; he went to his friends and said: 'Here is a girl that does excellent work and is of good character; can you not give her work?' Several immediately answered Yes. 'But,' said the lawyer, 'I will be perfectly frank, and tell you that she is colored,' and not in the whole city could she find a man willing to employ her. It happened, however, that the girl was so light in complexion that few not knowing would have suspected her descent. The lawyer, therefore, gave her temporary work in his own office until she found a position outside of the city. 'But,' said he, 'to this day I have not dared to tell my clerks that they worked beside a negress.' . . . . . .

"Several graduates in pharmacy have sought to get their three years' required apprenticeship in the city, and in only one case did one succeed, altho they offered to work for nothing. . . . . .

"A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in mechanical engineering, well recommended, obtained work in the city through an advertisement, on account of his excellent record. He worked a few hours, and then was discharged because he was found to be colored. He is now a waiter at the University Club where his white fellow graduates dine. . . . . .

"Even in the world of skilled labor the negro is largely excluded. . . . A——, who works at a bookbinding establishment on Front Street, has learned to bind books, and often does so for his friends. He is not allowed to work at the trade in the shop, however, but must remain a porter at porter's wages. . . . C—— has been a porter and assistant shipping clerk in an Arch Street store for five years. He receives $6 a week, while whites get $8 for the same work. . . . D—— was a bricklayer, but experienced so much trouble getting work that he is now a messenger. . . . E—— is a painter, but has found it impossible to get work because he is colored. . . . G—— is an iron-puddler who belonged to a Pittsburg union. Here he was not recognized as a union man, and could not get work except as a stevedore."

These and many other similar instances lead Professor Du Bois to the belief that it is just this discrimination that is giving Philadelphia its idle and vicious negro class, so that the city's wrongdoing reacts upon itself. He says:

"For thirty years and more Philadelphia has said to its black children: 'Honesty, efficiency, and talent have little to do with your success; if you work hard, spend little, and are good, you may earn your bread and butter at those sorts of work which we frankly confess we despise; if you are dishonest or lazy, the State will furnish your bread free.' Thus the class of negroes which the prejudices of the city have distinctly encouraged is that of the criminal, the lazy, and the shiftless; for them there is succor and sympathy; for them Philadelphians are thinking and planning; but for the educated and industrious young colored man who wants work and not platitudes, wages and not alms, just rewards and not sermons—for such colored men Philadelphia apparently has no use."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS the Boers have concluded to abolish the British nobility.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

A MONOPOLY is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.—*Tit-Bits.*

WITH reference to the lion, these distorted war stories from the Cape are also a twisting of the tale.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

IT is said that the abnormally high price of broom corn is not due to increased demand, but to a corner. It is not often that broom corn gets into a corner, especially when the hired girl handles it.—*The Boston Transcript.*

"THE English language," said the man of enthusiasms, "is a gold-mine of poetry." "I thought it must have been some sort of a gold-mine," answered the person of prejudices, "or else the English wouldn't have taken a fancy to it in the first place."—*The Washington Star.*

CONGRESSIONAL SPORT: Trying to catch the Speaker's eye.—*The New York Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MORE OF COLONEL HIGGINSON'S REMINISCENCES.

AS all Americans know, Thomas Wentworth Higginson has been a man of action as well as of thought. He has had a wide and intimate acquaintance not only with poets and romancers, but with soldiers and political reformers. His new volume entitled "Contemporaries" includes sketches of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Emerson, Alcott, Whittier, Parker, Whitman, Lanier, Helen Hunt Jackson, and of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Howe, and General Grant, with many side-lights on others hardly less prominent.

One of the most interesting chapters is entitled "An Evening with Mrs. Hawthorne," in which we get a description of the first reading of "The Scarlet Letter," and the surprising information that the author, after completing his masterpiece, was at first in two minds about ever publishing it.

It was not Hawthorne's habit, we are told, to read his manuscripts to his wife until they were finished, and during the whole winter when "The Scarlet Letter" was being written he seemed depressed and anxious. We quote from Mr. Higginson's account:

"There was a knot in his forehead all the time, Mrs. Hawthorne said, but she thought it was from some pecuniary anxiety, such as sometimes affected that small household. One evening he came to her and said that he had written something which he wished to read aloud; it was worth very little, but as it was finished he might as well read it. He read aloud all that evening, but as the romance was left unfinished when they went to bed, not a word was said about it on either side. He always disliked, she said, to have anything criticized until the whole had been heard. He read a second evening, and the concentrated excitement had grown so great that she could scarcely bear it. At last it grew unendurable; and in the midst of the scene, near the end of the book, where Arthur Dimmesdale meets Hester and the child in the forest, Mrs. Hawthorne sank from her low stool upon the floor, pressed her hands upon her ears, and said that she could hear no more.

"Hawthorne put down the manuscript and looked at her in perfect amazement. 'Do you really feel it so much?' he said. 'Then there must be something in it.' He prevailed on her to rise and hear the few remaining chapters of the romance.

"To those who knew Mrs. Hawthorne's impressible nature, this reminiscence of hers will have no tinge of exaggeration, but will appear very characteristic—she had borne to the utmost the strain upon her emotions, before yielding. The next day the manuscript, she said, was delivered to Mr. Fields; on the following morning he appeared early at the door, and, when admitted, caught up her boy in his arms, saying, 'You splendid little fellow, do you know what a father you have?' Then he ran upstairs to Hawthorne's study, telling her, as he went, that he (and I think Mr. Whipple) had sat up all night to read it, and had come to Salem as early as possible in the morning. She did not go upstairs, but soon her husband came down, with fire in his eyes, and walked about the room, a different man."

Colonel Higginson is a great admirer of Helen Jackson, "H. H.," regarding her as the rarest poetess that America has produced—an opinion that Emerson and many other notable writers have fully indorsed. Emerson, it is said, carried her sonnets about with him in his note-book, and pulled them out to show to his friends. But it was not in poetry alone that she distinguished herself. In proof of her versatility, Colonel Higginson declares that the editors of *The Century Magazine* talked about allowing her contributions to accumulate sufficiently to fill one number of the periodical—poetry, fiction, travels, criticism, and all—and then sending it forth as the product of one person. The scheme was abandoned, but that it was ever considered was a great tribute to her.

No two poets afford greater contrast than Walt Whitman and Sidney Lanier. Colonel Higginson has little sympathy with Whitman, but he places the refined and chivalrous Lanier upon a high pinnacle. He writes:

"The essential fault of Whitman's poetry was well pointed out by a man of more heroic nature and higher genius, Lanier, who defined him as a dandy. Of all our poets he is really the least simple, the most meretricious; and this is the reason why the honest consciousness of the classes which he most celebrates—the drover, the teamster, the soldier—has never been reached by his songs. He talks of labor as one who has never really labored; his 'Drum-Taps' proceed from one who has never personally responded to the tap of the drum. It is because his own countrymen instinctively recognize this, and foreigners do not, that his following has always been larger abroad than at home."

Mr. Higginson considers that Grant in his autobiography achieved one of the greatest of his victories. It is rated very high. "These memoirs would have a charm," we are assured, "if the author had never emerged from obscurity except to write them; and considered as the records of one of the foremost soldiers of his time, they are unique and of inestimable value." The estimate of Grant concludes as follows:

"The claims of Grant to permanent fame will lie first in the fact that he commanded the largest civilized armies the world ever saw; secondly, that with these armies he saved the integrity of the American nation; thirdly, that he did all this by measures of his own initiating, rarely calling a council of war and commonly differing from it when called; fourthly, that he did all this for duty, not glory, and in the spirit of a citizen, not the military spirit, persisting to the last that he was, as he told Bismarck, more of a farmer than a soldier; then again, that when tested by the severest personal griefs and losses in the decline of life, he showed the same strong qualities still; and finally, that in writing his own memoirs he was simple as regards himself, candid toward opponents, and thus bequeathed to the world a book better worth reading than any military autobiography since Cæsar's 'Commentaries.'"

ZOLA VERSUS TOLSTOY.

THE critics continue to find various lessons in the spectacle of two great Continental novelists—Tolstoy and Zola—preaching at the same moment, with all the fervor of the devotee, two mutually destructive gospels. Perhaps the principal lesson derived from this curious phenomenon is that the reformer who is dominated by one idea has so lost his sense of relativity as not to be the safest of ethical guides. Such is the lesson which the critic of *The Academy* (November 11) appears to find in "Fécondité."

THE AUTHOR OF "FÉCONDITÉ."
From a drawing by Ernest Haskell in "The Bookman."

Throughout the book, he remarks, shines the man's invincible sincerity and singleness of purpose—even a passionate conviction; yet it is still a book in which an extraordinary mixture of poetry and grossness, patriotic fervor and painstaking tabulation of externals, unrelieved by a single ray of saving humor in its 750 pages, makes a work which it is a trial to the flesh and a tribulation to the spirit to read. Says the critic further:

"It makes an admirable pendant to Tolstoy's 'Kreutzer Sonata,'

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preaching, with a like conviction and fervor, an exactly opposite doctrine. All that Zola admires in marriage with extravagant passion Tolstoy condemns; and while the latter degrades marriage with his ascetic contempt, Zola bestializes it with pagan devotion. I do not use the word 'bestializes' in the conventional implication; I mean that Zola reduces man and woman to the mere state of animal; he eliminates mind and soul; heart with him is interpreted as health, while virtue is the continuous production of the species. For this new book of M. Zola's is eminently, pugnaciously virtuous, in his own strictly limited conception of the word. One would think he had striven to set himself the task of realizing the patriarch's ideal of conduct in an empty desert which it was his duty to people. All other notion of conduct, of life, escapes him. . . . . .

"In fact, the novel is a monument of monomania. Long residence in France proves to me its absolute falsity. French homes are the happiest on earth, just because they are small, and the parents have space and time in which to love and care for their children. Girls are cherished and provided for, instead of being cast upon the pavements to pick up their bread as best they can. There are no mothers like French mothers, and I know no better wives. Why, then, does M. Zola persistently slander the women of his nation?

"'Fécondité' may be described as a Biblical novel. Every second chapter, which records a fresh addition to Marianne's family, ends with the same page, repeated word for word. Every chapter announcing the advent of another child begins with the same paragraph. The end introduces us to the entire family, after the fashion of Genesis: 'Berthe was the daughter of Claire, who was the daughter of Rose, who was the daughter of Blaise, who was the son of Gervais, the son of Matthew and Marianne.'"

LITERATURE VERSUS WHISKY IN CANADA.

MR. ROBERT BARR believes that Canada, from its geographical position, its magnificent scenery, its hardy climate, and the stirring incidents of its history, should be the Scotland of America. It should be the land of great poets, he says, and it should furnish another Wizard of the North. Yet "if Scott came to Canada, to change W. T. Stead's phrase, how long would it be," Mr. Barr asks, "before he starved to death?" He proceeds (in *The Canadian Magazine*, November) to answer this question by declaring that Canada's greatest literary man would live in squalor if he remained within her boundaries and depended on her for support. Nor will he accept poverty as any excuse. He quotes statistics from "The Year-Book of Canada" for the years 1885–89, which tell a tale somewhat similar to that told by the famous document discovered by Prince Hal and Poins in Jack Falstaff's capacious pocket:

"I find that in those years Canada transformed something like a hundred million bushels of good wheat into spirituous liquor, but her production of books during the same time seems to have been so infinitesimal that the statistical Year-Book does not even mention the output.

"It will be seen by these statements that it is not the lack of money that makes Canada about the poorest book market in the world outside of Senegambia.. . . . . .

"The bald truth is that Canada has the money, but would rather spend it on whisky than on books. It prefers to inflame its stomach, rather than inform its brain. And yet there are people who actually hold that Canada is an intellectual country. . . . .

"My advice then to the Walter Scott tramping the streets of Toronto is: 'Get over the border as soon as you can; come to London or go to New York; shake the dust of Canada from your feet. Get out of a land that is willing to pay money for whisky, but wants its literature free in the shape of Ayer's Almanac, in my day the standard work of reference throughout the rural districts, because it cost nothing. Vamoose the ranch. Go back when all the rest of the world is acquainted with you, and you may find that Canada has, perhaps, some knowledge of your existence. Anyhow, when you return you will have a good time, for there are some of the finest people in the world in Canada.'"

Yet Mr. Barr believes that Canada "can be reclaimed from literary darkness and rye whisky," and in the December issue of the same magazine he seeks to show a remedy for this state of affairs. His plan is to build up a strong Canadian periodical magazine, mainly by subscription of money from leading people of culture; to place the magazine in the hands of all the teachers of the Dominion, to be used as a text-book of Canadian history and literature; and to encourage literary contributions from Canadian writers by offering adequate payment.

TROUBLES OF A GREAT PUBLISHING HOUSE.

THE publishing house of Harper & Brothers, which passed, November 28, into the hands of a receiver, has been the subject of sympathetic comment from all parts of the country. If this change seemed to mean the permanent extinction of the house, it would be generally regarded, to use Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's phrase, as nothing less than a "national calamity." Hope, however, is expressed on all sides that under the readjustment of the financial affairs of the house and under the new management, a foundation may be reached on which to build up a new and solid prosperity. One of the agreeable features of the situation is the courtesy of the principal creditors, J. P. Morgan & Company, who have apparently been more willing to make further advances of money than the Harpers have been to receive them. At the wish of all concerned, the appointment of the State Trust Company as receiver was followed a week later by an application for dissolution of the present Harper corporation. The articles of incorporation date from October, 1896, up to which time the house of Harper & Brothers was not an incorporated business. The dissolution is regarded as a first step toward reorganization upon a securer basis. According to a statement in the New York *Times* (December 5), the assets of the house are estimated at $6,282,716.55, while the liabilities amount to $3,163,212.19, distributed as follows:

Five per cent. mortage bonds sold	$200,000.00
Mortgage on house 163 West Twenty-first Street	6,000.00
Floating debt	2,813,421.26
Due to authors, wages, etc. (estimated)	66,000.00
Due for unexpired subscriptions, advertisements paid for but not yet printed, etc.	77,790.93
Total	$3,163,212.19

Of the item designated "floating debt," it is understood that $1,700,000 is totally unsecured, consisting of "bills payable," commercial paper with one signature, etc. Mr. George L. Rives, acting on behalf of the directors of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, makes the following statement as to the dissolution:

"The public should understand that this is another step on the part of Harper & Brothers to protect their creditors. Eventually the firm will be reorganized, just after the fashion of railroad reorganizations. The assets have been scheduled at over $6,000,000, on the assumption that the business of Harper & Brothers is to be continued."

It is stated that all the Harper publications will be continued with the exception of "Literature," and that Mr. John Kendrick Bangs will assume the editorial management of *Harper's Weekly*, which has been practically headless for some weeks. Colonel Harvey made the following statement (New York *World*, November 30), in answer to a question as to whether the cheap magazines had been the chief cause of the Harper failure:

"I found a certain condition existing when I took charge. What caused it I am not prepared to say. I shall know in time. I know this, however, that in advertising and circulation *Harper's* for December will be the most profitable in its history, with the possible exception of war time. This shows that there is a demand for such a publication and that it can be conducted successfully."

No editor of *The Bazar* has yet been appointed to succeed Mrs. Sangster. Mr. Page and Dr. Findlay have joined the staff of the

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Doubleday & McClure Company, and from the latter firm are to be expected the new encyclopedia and the promised ten-cent magazine.

Many guesses are made in the press as to the underlying reasons for the failure, but it is unlikely that the real causes have been or will be made public. No comment that we have seen has failed in sympathy for this ancient publishing house in its difficulties. The New York *Evening Post* (November 29) says:

"It is among the oldest, if not the oldest, of our publishing-houses, and has stood for more than three quarters of a century as the representative of solid and conservative interests in the business. Happily the changes which are in progress in its ownership and management are merely preparatory to what promises to be a career of renewed vitality and increased energy, bringing it more closely in touch with modern enterprise, and extending its influence without materially changing its character. This is cause for genuine congratulation, for the house is an American institution which the public would regret sincerely to see pass out of existence."

The New York *Tribune* (November 30) says:

"The announcement of the unfortunate crisis reached in the affairs of Harper & Brothers, the famous firm of publishers, necessarily contains elements painful to contemplate. After many years of prosperity the financial burdens of the firm have become unbearable, and a reorganization is necessary in order to protect the creditors and the publishing house itself. We rejoice to observe, however, that there is nothing in the situation incompatible with an indefinite extension of those services to the public with which the name of Harper & Brothers has long been closely identified. The passage of the business into the hands of the State Trust Company and into the management of Colonel Harvey means simply that the present monetary difficulties will reach a settlement in the quickest and most satisfactory manner, and that work will go on with renewed vigor and enhanced sagacity in the familiar Franklin Square building.

"With the fortunes of every great publishing house the public is, of course, peculiarly concerned. The fact that such houses are established and carried on for purposes of money-making can never deprive them of their significance as agencies of culture in our modern civilization. They are the great centers of book distribution, to whose enterprise we owe the ready accessibility of literature, new and old, in luxurious and in inexpensive form, which is one of the most precious phenomena of the time. When a firm like Harper & Brothers, known and honored in the trade for many years, is temporarily visited by misfortune, the sympathy of those who care for books and appreciate honorable business methods is quickly and freely offered."

The Baltimore *Sun* (November 30) says:

"The cause of the trouble has not been clearly stated. There have been hints that the management has not been sufficiently progressive to meet the changed conditions of recent years. In an interview Mr. S. S. McClure, proprietor of *McClure's Magazine*, said, presumably in explanation of the failure:

"'The Harpers have been proud of the old house and business that has been in the family for three generations. They have kept on their staff men past their usefulness. They have been too good-hearted and proud to discharge men practically penniless. There are chances of enormous saving in the business.'

"If it is true that misfortune has overtaken the Harpers because they were unwilling to turn away men who had grown old in their service, it will add to the general sympathy for them and to the honor and esteem in which they are held. But, while it may be true that some money might have been saved by discharging men who had spent their lives in the service of the firm and had reached a time of life when it was impossible for them to get employment elsewhere, it is not likely that the small sum spent upon these faithful men caused the collapse. It is more than likely that the business of the house was undermined by cheap competition."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (November 30) says:

"There is no exaggeration in the statement that the discontinuance of the house of Harper would be a national calamity, and every lover of literature and every good citizen will be gratified to learn from Colonel Harvey that not only is the firm to continue business, but that it is to be strengthened in every direction and in all its activities. It is doubtful whether any other single agency has been more potent than Harper & Brothers in exerting a beneficent influence on letters and life in America. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, speaking of the London bookseller, Miller, 'I respect Miller; he has raised the price of literature.' Harper & Brothers during a long career have raised the standard of literature in this country, and they have raised the tone of public life and morality. The history of literature in America may be studied in the annals of the house of Harper. They have published good books and clean books; they have supported the best and fostered it; their 'Journals of Civilization' have been civilizers for generations, and their influence, which is incalculable, has always been a leading, positive force for good government, good citizenship, and good literature. When difficulties arose they met them in a manner which does even them honor: 'We have not the moral right to incur further obligations which we might not be able to meet.'

"Such a house deserves perpetuation, and it is cause for congratulation that adequate measures have been taken to insure its continuance on a firmer and more 'durable basis,' to make its admirable periodicals even better than they now are, and to extend the business of the firm in every direction."

EFFECT OF LITERATURE UPON ORAL MEMORY.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER takes up anew the old question whether what we call literature could have existed in any land before the invention of an alphabet. He takes the affirmative side, and points to the custom among North American Indians of oral transmission of the tribal records, the historians aiding their memory by a mnemonic system formed of wampum beads. The late Rev. W. W. Gill found a considerable mnemonic literature in the islands of the South Pacific. Still more extraordinary is the preservation of Finland's epic poem, the "Kalevala," by oral memory alone. This system of oral tradition was brought to a still higher degree of perfection in Mesopotamia, China, Egypt, and India, and led on, in the last-named country, to a complete written literature.

After treating this question, Professor Müller passes to the subject of oral memory in modern days and says (in *The Nineteenth Century* for November):

"I have occasionally given expression to my regret that the old system of learning by heart at our public schools should have gone so completely out of fashion. Old men like myself know what a precious treasure for life the few lines are that remain indelibly engraved on our memory from our earliest school days. Whatever else we forget they remain, and they remind us by their very sound of happy days, of happy faces, and happy hearts.

"Alas! our memory has been systematically ruined, and it hardly deserves that name any longer when we remember what memory was in ancient times. We seem to be piling every day heaps of ashes on that divine light within us. Men who read *The Times* every morning, possibly *Notes and Queries*, then Blue Books, then possibly novels, or it may be serious works on such different subjects as geology, philology, geography, or history, are systematically ruining their memory. They are under the suzerainty of books, and helpless without them. I know there are exceptions, but it is difficult to verify them, and in arranging facts affecting persons we should be very careful to distinguish between what we have seen ourselves and what has been told us by others. Of the mnemonic achievements of certain Pandits and of the Panditâ Râmabâi, I can speak from personal experience. I have seen and heard them recite their tasks, and that in the presence of other people. I knew Macaulay, of whom it was said and believed that he could repeat a leading article of *The Times* after having read it once; but I never had the heart to ask him to let me hear him do so. Professor Conington at Oxford enjoyed the same reputation, but I never heard him either repeat a few pages after he had read them. Still, there is nothing so very incredible in this, for when I was at school at Leipsic and the

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whole class was punished by being kept back till they had learnt two or three chapters of Cicero, I generally was off in about ten minutes. I could not do that now for my very life.

"I lately read a very interesting book by the Rev. H. C. Adams, a master at Winchester, which was, and is still, famous for its system of 'standing up.' As it was published in his lifetime, and in the lifetime of the pupils whom he mentions by name, I think he may be fairly trusted. He tells us in 'Wykehamica' (1878) that he knew a schoolfellow who never could learn his repetition, but who could nevertheless go through the whole of the scores in the matches with Eton and Harrow from the very first, giving each player his correct number of runs, and particularly the manner in which he was out. He knew another, of no remarkable capacity, able to say the whole of the English Bible by rote. Put him on where you would, he would go fluently on as long as there was any one to listen. When large standings-up were said, sometimes 13,000 and 14,000 lines were said, and were said well too. In Bishop Wordsworth's time, one boy in the senior part of the fifth took up the whole of Virgil for his standing-up, and acquitted himself brilliantly, that being only a portion of his eight lessons. I have made the reading of *The Times* every morning responsible for the gradual paralysis of our memory, but what shall we say when we are told the late editor of *The Times*, Mr. Chenery, whose death is still deplored by so many friends, knew the Koran and the Old Testament in Arabic and Hebrew by heart as well as any ulema or rabbi? Perhaps those who, like myself, knew him well, may feel a little skeptical. He certainly never mentioned this extraordinary power to me."

THE TRUE TEST OF ENDURING FICTION.

GOOD novel-making, viewed from the technical standpoint, is often said by modern critics to depend upon four fundamentals: invention or plot, construction, description, and characterization. Prof. Richard Burton thinks that of these the quality most conducive to success is the one last named. "Compared with it," he says (in *The Forum*, December), "invention and construction are secondary; description and style, important as they may be in the abstract, are as naught. A novel without salient character-drawing, whatever its merits in other directions, can never take high rank: it is almost certainly a failure foredoomed." Ability in this one quality will insure success in the face of serious deficiency in other qualities, he thinks, and will account for the firm hold which certain writers continue to have upon the public in spite of rough handling by the professional critics:

"Master improvisers like Dumas and Scott showed their genius just here. Their personages live; the robust types they created are realized to the imaginations of readers; so that to kill off the sense of their existence would, literally, leave the actual world lonelier for many of us. The folk next door are real; we know it in a perfunctory way. But they are phantoms compared with the verity of the 'Three Guardsmen,' or of 'Di Vernon,' and 'Dandie Dinmont.'

"Dickens, to take a later novelist, is perhaps the best possible example of this paramount power which excuses shortcomings in other directions. Is there any other maker of story in modern English literature—after all allowances have been made, and not forgetting that some current criticism of the man of Gadshill will have it that he is for a more careless age—who has begun to furnish such a portrait-gallery of worthies and adorable grotesques—a motley crowd whom we all know and enjoy and love? I wot not. The fact that Dickens is at times a trifle inchoate or careless in his English, or allows his exuberance to lead him into exaggeration, or fails to blend perfectly the discordant elements of comedy and tragedy, sinks into insignificance when set over against such a faculty as this. He was a veritable giant here."

Looking at the work of recent novelists in this light, says Professor Burton, we are able to understand the limited popularity of some writers much praised by the critics for their excellence of style and their powers of description:

"It may be stated boldly that where the present-day fictionist fails above all else is in character—the sign, *par excellence*, of the creator. A few years ago it would have been in consonance with the facts to say that he was weak in invention as well. But now, with romances appearing daily, and startling plots in the very air one breathes, this lack is less felt. But character-making, yes. Nor can the blame justly be laid on the public, which is always eager to welcome a piece of veritable character-limning.

"As I write, 'David Harum' is the best selling story—and therefore book, since fiction still has a corner on literature. Why is this? Because it contains one thoroughly racy and enjoyable character; the rest is naught. The book is not a novel. It has no plot worth mentioning, and but little construction; being a purely conventional treatment of the love-motif. The nominal hero's only mortal use is, that Uncle David may have some one to talk to steadily. But the tale has a bona-fide creation in David himself; and this is enough to give it a remarkable, and deserved, popularity. Yet reflect a moment that there is not even a second-rate novel by Dickens which does not contain, I will not say one, but half a dozen, humorous character-types, any one of which might be named as an offset to the shrewd, kindly horse-trader and country banker. This is not said in the spirit of detraction, but merely to bring home the thought that we have fallen on a paucity of real character-creation, which results in an almost pathetically cordial reception for it when a modicum of it is proffered. Nor is it jingoism, by the way, to remark that the introduction of some of the Southern and Western types so saliently depicted by younger American novelists—Page and Harris, Stuart, Thanet, Wister, Garland, Chopin, Fernald, and others—is as hopeful a sign as current fiction can show, and one hardly to be paralleled in England. . . . . .

"Can as much be said of Kipling? Very strong he is, of a truth, in invention, construction, description, and dialog; but where are his characters? Outside of 'Mowgli' and the 'Soldiers Three,' has he given us any? An obvious answer is that, being primarily a short-story maker, he is, by the definition of his art, excluded from triumphs in this kind, since characterization requires a larger canvas. There is something in this; but it does not affect the main proposition that Kipling's forte, thus far, has not been the delineation of personality. That he has been able, within short-story limits, to stamp Mulvaney and his commensals with so much individuality speaks volumes for his natural abilities in a perilous endeavor. Nevertheless, as the writer of a dozen or more volumes, and having in view the striking effects he has produced, it is worth noting that Kipling's contribution to fictional portraitures has not been large."

It is curious and amusing, says the writer, "to see how current novels are heralded with trumpets of prophecy and followed by columnar eulogies, when, in this article of character truly alive, they are *nil*." Professor Burton instances "Aylwin" as an example of this class—a story, he says, containing romantic poetry of a strained, fantastic, morbid kind, but in characterization a failure. He continues:

"It really seems as if, with the rapidly increasing skill in the other technical points of novelistic art, this potent, this supreme power of characterization were in danger of its life. Is it that our story-tellers lack gift, genius, or simply that, in the care spent upon analysis or construction, description or style, or all of them, they have lost sight of the most vital element in any and all fiction? Or is it again—very plausible this—that problem and principle have led our fictionists somewhat away from their straight-away actions of flesh-and-blood folk? The pessimist will incline toward the easy solution, concluding that it is all a question of ability; that we have fallen on little days, if not evil; that when the gods go, the half-gods arrive. Genius was of yore; now is the time of carefully cultivated talents. But the student of social history, and literature in its relation thereto, will prefer to see in the wonderful development of the art of fiction during the last quarter-century a more essential cause for the temporary abeyance in the power of creating salient, unforgetable characters."

A NUMBER of new books by prominent authors are promised in London shortly. There are novels by Zangwill, Wells, Mrs. Craigie, and Gissing, and a translation of Zola's "Fécondité." A timely novel is "The Colossus" by Morley Roberts, the hero of which is Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

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SWINBURNE'S NEW DRAMA.

IT is not often in the history of literature that so complete a reversal of an author's earlier literary principles is observed as in the case of Charles Algernon Swinburne's new play of "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards." Swinburne, the ultra-romanticist, has here become an ultra-classicist of the school of Racine. The unities of place and time are in the main followed, while the classicism of its style appears in its courtly, calm tone, and in a sentiment which at times seems to reveal the red-heeled shoes and periwigs of the court of the *Grand Monarch*. Yet the style is not ornate; both speeches and words are for the most part short and crisp, with occasionally a lyric note. For his plot, Mr. Swinburne has gone to Gibbon. The following outline of the story we condense from the London *Chronicle* (October 26):

We are in Verona in the month of June A.D. 573; and the heat of an Italian summer parches the air. Enter *King Albovine* and his master in the art of war, now his friend and counselor, the old *Narsetes*. The King has a delicate question to propound to his Prime Minister:

> I am fain
> And loth to tell thee how it wrings my heart
> That now this hard-eyed heavy southern sun
> Hath wrought its will upon us all a year,
> And yet I know not if my wife be mine. . . .
> The devil and God are crying in either ear
> One murderous word forever, night and day,
> Dark day and deadly night and deadly day,
> Can she love thee who slewest her father?

Narsetes is not prepared with a definite answer to this query, but the tenor of his discourse is reassuring:

> Hadst thou slain her sire
> Shamefully, shame were thine to have sought her hand,
> And shame were hers to love thee; but he died
> Manfully, by thy mightier hand than his
> Manfully mastered.

Therefore *Narsetes* is inclined to think that *Rosamund* bears no malice, but is grateful to the conqueror for having made her his queen instead of his mistress. But *Albovine* is not satisfied:

> He or I,
> Her lord or sire, which hath most part in her,
> This hour shall try between us.

On the words "between us," *Rosamund* enters. She wishes to arrange a marriage between her handmaid *Hildegard* and her husband's favorite warrior, the young *Almachildes*. *Albovine* has no objection in the world; and that is all we learn from the scene.

At the very beginning of the banquet which follows, the King springs upon her his test of her love, by bidding her pledge him in a cup made from her father's skull. She drinks the heady draft, and comports herself in general with a submissiveness which we can not but feel to be ominous; but this feeling depends on an outside knowledge of the theme rather than on anything Mr. Swinburne has as yet revealed to us about his heroine.

A soliloquy at the beginning of the second act, however, places it beyond all doubt that she now hates "the man her husband" and burns to be revenged. And this is how she sets about it. She summons her maid, *Hildegard*, and makes her swear a solemn oath to do whatever she bids her.

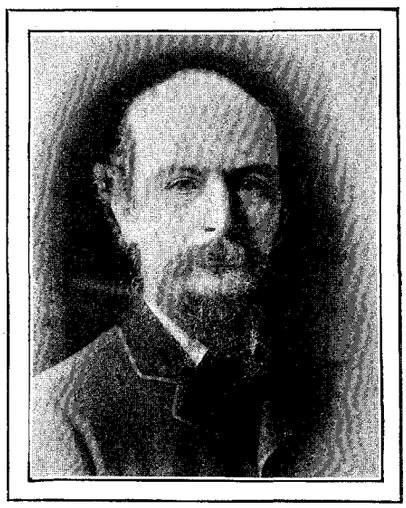
Hildegard having complied, the Queen proceeds:

> Thou shalt bid thine Almachildes come
> And speak with thee by nightfall. Say, the Queen
> Will give not up the maiden so beloved
> —And truth it is, I love thee—willingly
> To the arms of one her husband loves: but were it
> Shame, utter shame, that he should wed not her,
> The shamefast queen could choose not. Then shall he
> Plead. Then shalt thou turn gentler than the snow
> That softens at the strong sun's kiss, and yield.
> But needs must night be closed about your love,
> And darkness whet your kisses. Light were death.
> Hast thou no heart to guess now? Fear not then.
> Not thou but I must put on shame. I lack
> A hand for mine to grasp and strike with. His
> I have chosen.

So said, so done. *Hildegard* gives *Almachildes* an assignation for that night; and tho *Almachildes* is very much shocked to find her in this on-coming mood, and suspects from "the rose-bright anguish of her face" that she is not quite a free agent in the matter, the Queen heartens him to accept her challenge.

At the end of the second act, the "bell rings softly from within," and *Almachildes* enters the chamber, where, of course, not *Hildegard* but *Rosamund* herself awaits him."

Almachildes, however, is the pink of chivalrous propriety. When he sees the trap into which he has fallen, and that *Hildegard's* safety requires it, he agrees to assassinate the King at *Rosamund's* command; altho it must be said that the logic of the situation is not so clear to the reader as to the playwright. After many delays in the course of the action, *Almachildes* stabs *Albovine*, the King, and *Rosamund* drinks a poisoned draft from the cup made from her father's skull.



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

The Athenæum (October 28) remarks that the most conspicuous quality in the play is a native strength less draped and concealed than in previous plays by Mr. Swinburne. It says:

"This is the first time in which the outlines have been left to show themselves in all their sharpness. Development or experiment, whichever it may be, this resolute simplicity brings a new quality into Mr. Swinburne's work, and a quality full of dramatic possibilities. All the luxuriousness of his verse has gone, and the lines ring like sword clashing against sword. These savage and simple people of the sixth century do not turn over their thoughts before concentrating them into words, and they do not speak except to tell their thoughts. . . . As in the time of the great first volume of 'Poems and Ballads,' Mr. Swinburne is still drawn to

> see
> What fools God's anger makes of men.

He has never been a philosophical thinker, but he has acquired the equivalent of a philosophy through his faithfulness to a single outlook upon human life and destiny. And in this brief and burning play, more than in much of his later writing, we find the reflection of that unique temperament, to which real things are so abstract, and abstract things so colored and tangible; a temperament in which there is almost too much poetry for a poet—as pure gold, to be worked in, needs to be mingled with alloy."

NOTES.

THE new novel by Mr. Stanley Waterloo dealing with Christian Science will be entitled "The Seekers," and will appear shortly.

A NEW and complete edition of the works of Robert G. Ingersoll is in press, to be known as the Dresden Edition. It is in twelve volumes, illustrated with etchings, half-tones, and photogravures. The edition will be the only complete and authorized one, and is prepared under the supervision of Mr. Ingersoll's family from his private notes, manuscripts, and other literary memoranda.

THE failure of "The Christian" in London has been attributed to the dislike of the British for anything of a "sacred" nature upon the stage. Yet this hardly seems a true explanation, for Mr. Wilson Barrett's revival of "The Sign of the Cross" at the Lyceum Theatre last month, characterized in *The Westminster Gazette* as that "ingenious mixture of martyrs and melodrama," met a favorable, even enthusiastic, welcome.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, upon which she has been occupied for more than a year, is to appear in *Harper's Magazine*, beginning with the January issue. It deals with contemporary thought in political and religious subjects, but the chief theme is a love story. The scene is to be chiefly in a vast villa on the Campagna, but the Eternal City is throughout a haunting presence. Mrs. Ward spent last winter in Rome to perfect the local color of her story.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS DEATH?—A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW.

TO say that death is the separation of soul and body, is to give what sounds like a theological rather than a physiological definition. Yet this is the final definition that is reached by Dr. Leon Meunier, after treating the question strictly from the physiologist's point of view. While thus acknowledging the existence of the soul, Dr. Meunier, who writes (in *Cosmos*, Paris, November 18) on "The Causes and Mechanism of Death," asserts that the soul and body can not separate until certain physiological conditions are fulfilled, and his endeavor is to ascertain and describe what the nature of these conditions is. Most modern physiologists tell us that these conditions differ, according as the organism in question is composed of a single cell or of a complex union of cells; some go so far as to deny that the one-celled organisms can properly die. With a union of cells, such as man, they tell us that the combination may die while many of its elements live on, and they recognize two kinds of death—cell-death and body death. Dr. Meunier asserts, on the authority of the most recent thought and investigation, that these are one in essence. He says:

"When we study the phenomenon of death, the only true variety—that found among living organized beings—we must first, to get an idea of its mechanism, study it among simple unicellular organisms. Some writers have asserted that these have a kind of immortality.

"Professor Weismann, of Friburg, has thus formulated this opinion: Death, he says, is not a primitive attribute of living matter; it is of secondary origin. There are animals that never die; for instance, infusoria and rhizopods and in general all unicellular organisms. An ameba divides into two almost equal parts, each of which continues to live and later divides again, so that there is never any corpse. Death appears only among pluricellular organisms with differentiated cellules [and is then] based solely on utility. . . . Used-up individuals must give place, for the good of the species, to healthy ones. Hence we must regard death as an opportune institution, not as a necessity of life."

This view of Weismann's, which has become quite celebrated among students of biology, has called forth a great deal of comment. It is asserted by a French critic, Dr. Ferrand, to be founded on an error of observation. Says Dr. Meunier, citing this author:

"M. Maupas, in his investigation of the multiplication of the ciliated infusoria by fission, has shown that the reproduction of these organisms by fission, extended tho it may seem to be, has its limits; sooner or later it gives rise only to imperfect individuals which are incapable of perpetuating themselves without recourse to a process comparable to that of fecundation among pluricellular beings, and Delbœuf, who has discussed these facts in the *Revue Philosophique*, has shown how little value must be attached to them."

In man and other higher organisms, the author goes on to say, death is a destruction of coordination among the cellular elements. These elements do not die at the same time and may even take up an independent course of life. The classical assertion that death must take place through heart, lungs, or brain is inexact, Dr. Meunier tells us. Suppression of the functions of any one of these organs may indeed cause death, but only when prolonged. As to the unicellular organisms, they die with the destruction of their correspondence with the nutritive elements in the surrounding medium. This may be lost by the action of chemical, physical, or mechanical agents. The most frequent general cause of death in animals is the poisoning of the cells by the nutritive medium. According to Dr. Barth, a recent writer, this may take place in various ways. For instance, the blood may not be able to bring to the cells the matter for their renovation, because of inanition or indigestion; in other words, assimilation does not take place. Or, owing to lung or heart trouble, oxygen in sufficient quantities is not brought to the cells, and poisoning by carbonic oxid takes place. Again, failure of nutrition may result in the accumulation of all sorts of waste products in the tissues, preventing the throwing off of useless substance from the cells. This may result from injury to the large glands, such as the liver or the kidneys. Thus the mechanism of death can always be traced back to one source, both in the simplest organisms and in the highest, namely, cell-poisoning. Dr. Barth is quoted on this point as follows:

"Modifying the usual formula, we may say then: Death is the result of an arrest of cellular nutrition, the protoplasm either becoming incapable of giving rise to the double movement of assimilation and disassimilation, or the medium in which the cells exist undergoing modifications that render exchanges impossible.

"The arrest of nutrition is a general phenomenon that is applicable to all creatures. With all it takes place by one of the two mechanisms indicated above, but in the higher organisms it is produced in more and more complex conditions, corresponding to the increasing complexity of the apparatus charged with keeping up the activity of the protoplasm and with the renovation of the organic environment."

Dr. Meunier makes the following comment in closing:

"As the catechism teaches us, death is characterized by the separation of soul and body; but we must recognize the fact that it begins with a condition of the organs that renders them incapable of following and manifesting the will of their master. Life may be only suspended; death becomes definitive when the cellular elements, profoundly altered, are positively unable to obey any longer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW SOUND.

WHAT the inventor describes as "a new sound" is produced by a device just patented by Prof. Elisha Gray, whose work in connection with the invention of the telephone is well known. The sound discovered by Professor Gray is produced by a new method of ringing a bell by means of magnets, and he claims that it is especially adapted to submarine telegraphy. At present, bells are always rung by the impact of a tongue, a hammer, or the like; but in Professor Gray's invention there is no blow at all on the bell. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* in describing the new device:

"The method consists, briefly, in exciting magnets in relation to a bell, with currents of a frequency corresponding to the distinctive vibratory rate of the bell; the magnetic force thus tuned is caused by appropriate means to produce at regular intervals a deformation of the shape of the bell, thus resulting in its vibration. The receiver consists of a stretched steel plate located at a distance and tuned to respond to the vibrations transmitted through the water; a telephone attachment in turn taking up the vibrations, which may be broken in continuity to correspond to the Morse code, and rendering them audible in the ordinary telephone-receiver.

"As is well known, in sounding a bell by means of a blow, much of the energy applied is expended in setting up objectionable overtones. By the electromagnetic means proposed by Professor Gray, only such vibrations will be set up as correspond to the normal note of the bell, a pure tone thus being produced which, indeed, the inventor calls 'a new sound.' The patent gives no indication as to the distances through which messages may be transmitted in the manner proposed, and practical experiments on the system will be looked forward to with much interest. . . . As applied to the purpose mentioned, the bell sounds only when the speed of the alternator corresponds to the normal vibratory rate of the bell, and a delicate governing attachment to the machine may be adjusted until the sounding of the bell indicates that the proper speed is secured, after which the mechanism is presumed automatically to maintain such speed."

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REMODELING THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

THE way in which man is altering and—as he believes—improving the physical surface of the earth, is described in a recent article by a writer who thinks that what has been done in this direction is "but an infinitestimal fraction of that which may, and doubtless will, be done." Some of the ways in which man has been modifying or proposes to modify the physical geography of the planet on which he lives are described in the paragraphs quoted below (*Daily Mail*, London). The writer begins by predicting the future transformation of the Sahara Desert into an inland sea. He says:

"A canal, sixty miles long, connecting with the Atlantic the vast depression which runs close up to the coast nearly midway between the twentieth and thirtieth parallels of latitude, would do the business beautifully. The water would not, of course, cover the entire surface of the desert; here and there are portions lying above the sea level. These would become the islands of the new Sahara Ocean.

"What would be the results that would ensue upon this stupendous transformation? Some would be good and some bad. Among the latter may be mentioned the probable destruction of the vineyards of Southern Europe, which depend for their existence upon the warm, dry winds from the great African desert. As some compensation for this, however, the mercantile marines of the nations affected would be enabled to gain immediate and easy access to vast regions now given over to barbarism, and a series of more or less flourishing seaport towns would spring up all along the southern borders of Morocco and Algeria, where the western watershed of the Nile sinks into the desert, and on the northern frontier of the Kongo Free State.

"In a similar manner the greater portion of the central Australian desert, covering an area of fully a million square miles, might be flooded. The island continent would then be reconverted into a gigantic atoll, and would resemble, roughly, an oval dish, of which the depressed central portion would be covered with water and only the 'rim' inhabited. In this connection it may be interesting to note that a company has actually been formed for submerging the Yuma desert in Southern California. If the plan as at present proposed is carried out, a tract of absolutely uninhabitable territory comprising nearly 13,000 square miles, and the greater portion of which lies between 500 and 1,000 feet below sea-level, will be surmerged."

But engineering science can transform fertile land into a desert as well as accomplish the opposite feat. The same writer believes that if the French had been allowed to get possession of the Sudan they might—or at least they could—have diverted the Nile and thus depopulated Upper Egypt. With regard to diversion of the Nile he says further:

"It has even been suggested that it might be possible—by turning its waters into one of the many lateral ravines which run at right angles to the present course of the river—to find a new outlet for it into the Red Sea, and thereby to transform, in process of time, that sheet of water into a great fresh-water lake. To accomplish this it would, of course, be necessary to build a giant dam across the southern 'neck' near Perim, and to regulate, or rather stop altogether, the inward flow of the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal—a big task, but one not impossible of accomplishment."

Brief reference is made to the Panama and Nicaraguan canals, and the French 'war canal' between the mouths of the Loire and the Rhone, which, when completed, will enable ironclads to dodge round behind Gibraltar when passing from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, or *vice versa*. The writer then goes on to say:

"But it is the comparatively little engineering feats which have slowly but surely altered in the past and will alter in the future the face of the earth. Even so small a matter, for instance, as the proposed sea-wall at Southend will certainly deepen the estuary of the Thames, and may conceivably do away with the Goodwin Sands.

"A scheme was recently mooted to cut a ship canal through the center of Ireland, beginning at Dublin and finishing at Galway. It would be no very difficult feat to accomplish, for most of the country through which it would pass is flat and boggy.

"But just consider the result. Ireland would no longer be one island, but two, and many of the best of Moore's melodies would have to be rewritten. To allude to 'Erin's green isle' would be a palpable misnomer. Even this, however, would be better than to have our own 'silver Thames' transformed into a huge ditch, with ocean 'greyhounds' and 'tramp' cargo steamers belching smoke through Cliveden woods or over Cookham village.

"Yet such an eventuality is by no means impossible, for it has already been bruited to construct a ship canal from Bristol to London by way of the Severn and the Thames."

ANOTHER PREDECESSOR OF MARCONI?

PIONEERS in wireless telegraphy are now cropping up in various quarters. As those who have looked up the subject know, many experimenters have tried, with more or less success, almost ever since the introduction of telegraphy, to dispense with conducting wires. The transmission of waves of electromagnetic induction on a large scale being a thing of recent years, most of these early workers tried to utilize the earth, water, or atmosphere as a conductor. These attempts are now cropping out in the newspapers. For one American experimenter, Mahlon Loomis, the claim is made in *The Evening Star* (Washington, November 18) by William Jones Rhees, that he actually telegraphed by air-conduction from kites over distances comparable with those now traversed by the Marconi system. Says Mr. Rhees:

"On the 30th of July, 1872, a patent was granted by the United States Government to Mahlon Loomis of Washington, D. C., for a new and improved mode of telegraphing, and of generating light, heat, and motive power. This patent declares the invention or discovery to consist in utilizing natural electricity and establishing an electrical current or circuit for telegraphic and other purposes without the aid of wires, artificial batteries, or cables to form such circuit. It was further described as dispensing with the usual wires and in using the earth as one half of the circuit and the continuous electrical element far above the earth's surface for the other part of the circuit. The means provided for reaching the upper stratum of electricity was the erection of towers, high poles, kites, or other apparatus on mountains or hill-tops or elevated places. . . . . .

"Loomis, having procured his patent, endeavored to secure financial aid to put his plan into practical operation, but he met with jeers, rebuffs, and opposition alike from the scientist, the capitalist, and especially the telegraph companies. He succeeded, however, in enlisting the sympathy of several Congressmen and in demonstrating by actual experiment in the summer of 1872 by telegraphing between two distant stations fourteen miles apart, without wires, on spurs of the Blue Ridge, Virginia, by elevating a kite on each mountain, the string of which was a small copper wire attached to a galvanometer, each ground end lying in water."

Mr. Rhees substantiates his statements by quotations from papers contemporary with Mr. Loomis's experiments. The Washington *Chronicle* (November 10, 1872) said:

"Loomis's aerial system has just been tried on lines of different lengths, with variable, but perfectly satisfactory, results. On a line of 400 miles lineal distance (800 miles circuit) the tests were perfectly satisfactory at an elevation of 2,100 feet. At a mountain elevation of 1,200 feet the tests and results were very strong at a distance of fourteen miles. These experiments were made simply by kites covered with fine, light gauze wire of copper, held with a very fine string or tether of the same material, the lower end of which formed good connection with the ground by lying in coil in a pool of water.

"Two galvanometers were in circuit connection at the two different stations, and each impulse or indication was as perfect as that of the Atlantic cable, tho requiring very nice manipulation."

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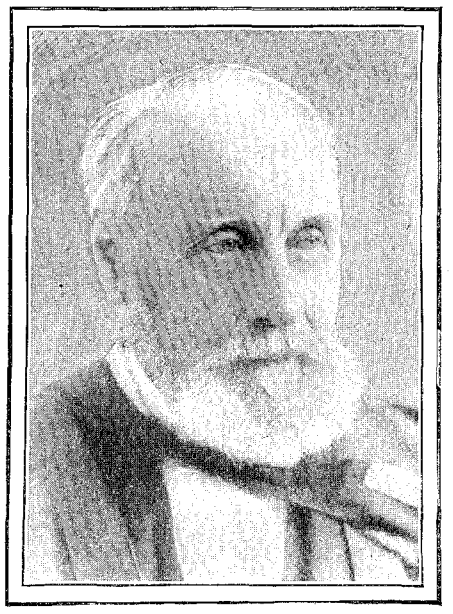
From the Hartford *Times* (no date given) Mr. Rhees reproduces the following:

"Loomis built a kind of a telescopic tower at the top of two high hilltops, about twenty miles distant, and from them put up a steel rod, by which a certain aerial current of electricity was reached. For months at a time he has been able to telegraph from one tower to another. . . . Of late he has done all his talking to his assistant, twenty miles away from him, the connection being aerial only."

Loomis asked Congress for $50,000 to aid him in his work, but was unsuccessful. Of course it is possible that the accounts quoted by Mr. Rhees are exaggerated or untrue. If they represent the facts, Professor Loomis was hardly a predecessor of Marconi, but rather of Tesla, who now claims to be able to telegraph by upper aerial conduction.

A CANADIAN GEOLOGIST.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, who died on November 29 at Montreal, was not only one of the best known of American geologists—using the word "American" in its continental sense—but he was particularly noteworthy as the originator of one of the greatest of geological controversies — that concerning the so-called *Eozoon Canadense*. This was a peculiar mineral formation discovered by Professor Dawson in 1865 and declared by him to be a fossil, the remains of the earliest form of life of which any relics have been preserved to this day. His assertion found violent opponents and as earnest upholders, and the controversy waxed hot. It can scarcely be said to be closed even to-day, altho the weight of authority inclines to the view that Professor Dawson's "fossil" is purely of mineral origin. By the reading public, he is even better known as a voluminous writer on geology, and on the relations between science and the Christian faith. From 1855 to 1893 he was principal of McGill University, Montreal.



SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

Sir William was born in Pictou, N. S., in 1820. The following additional particulars of his life are from a notice in *The Times* (London, November 20): Recrossing the Atlantic after taking his M.A. degree in 1842 at Edinburgh, he returned to his native province, and spent some time in scientific exploration under Sir Charles Lyell's direction. After lecturing for a time on natural history at Dalhousie College, Halifax, he was made superintendent of education for the province. The progress of McGill University, since 1855, under his guidance has been marvelous. From a poor and struggling college McGill has grown into a richly endowed university with about thirteen hundred students and a prestige excelled in America [so *The Times* asserts] by that of Harvard alone. The scientific side of the university (except the medical faculty) may be described as Sir William Dawson's creation. He retired from the principalship in 1893. His Fellowship of the Royal Society dated from 1862. Twenty years later he received the Lyell medal of the London Geological Society; in 1884 he received the honor of K.C.M.G., having been made a Companion of the Order two years before; and in 1886 he acted as president of the British Association at its Birmingham meeting. He was the first president of the Royal Society of Canada, and also served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir William Dawson was a Presbyterian of the old school, and strongly opposed to all theories of the evolution of man from brute ancestors, nor would he allow anything more than a very moderate antiquity for the species. The study of geology, too, he would have emancipated from the control of "bald metaphysical conceptions," and, "above all, delivered from that materialistic infidelity which, by robbing nature of the spiritual element and of its presiding divinity, makes science dry, barren, and repulsive, diminishes its educational value, and even renders it less efficient for the purposes of practical research." In his geological work he was always interested more in the history of life than in mere rocks and minerals.

DANGERS OF COLLISION WITH A COMET.

AN alleged prediction of Prof. Rudolf Falb, the German meteorologist, that on November 13th last the earth would collide with Tempel's comet with fatal results, caused more or less stir last month, probably more in European countries than in America, where we are now so accustomed to the sensations served up by our "yellow" journals that we pay little serious attention to them. Professor Falb's prediction, in the sensational garb in which it has since appeared, has been formally disclaimed by the author himself, who explained that he had simply announced that the earth and the comet would be due at the same point in space on November 13. As to the possibility of serious results, he asserted that he did not believe in them. This statement may be regarded as justified by the event, the date having passed and our planet being still intact. In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (November), Edward Vincent Heward notes that this comet-collision scare is an old one. It is almost certain, in fact, that every time the earth passes through one of the great meteor swarms, it in effect collides with a comet, the remarkable shower of November 27, 1872, having been pretty well identified with one of the fragments of Biela's comet. Says Mr. Heward:

"Already seventy cases of agreement are known where the motions of comets and meteors are identical. These demonstrations led Professor Tait to embody the theory, originated by Schiaparelli, in an exhaustive treatise, showing that comets, so far as they have been minutely observed, consist of an aggregation of meteorites; and as regards their chemical constituents, spectrum analysis, conducted by Dr., now Sir William, Huggins, and the veteran pioneer in astronomical research, Sir Norman Lockyer, has yielded results precisely similar to those obtained by Dr. Flight by chemical analysis of meteor-stones; they are identical, showing in each case carbon, hydrogen, and sodium.

"Now we are free to consider what importance to attach to the learned professor's timely prediction concerning the celestial wanderer, known as Tempel's comet, whose visit, in the silent watches of the night, we are bidden to prepare for. What else can be said than that so exalted an apparition—a Lucifer shedding tears of sorrow upon a sinful world—will be everywhere greeted with uplifted admiring eyes? For, rightly considered, does it not resolve itself into the simple question of—Shall we sit up to see the meteor-shower? And 'Biela' is no longer a menacing comet; astronomers are perfectly satisfied of its disintegration—that it is broken up, scattered in the meteor-stream which pursues its track, called the Andromede."

But are all comets alike? May there not be dangerous ones as well as harmless ones—masses of rock or globes of noxious gas, as well as mere swarms of stones? It is highly probable that this is the case. To quote again:

"It may not be prudent to generalize freely where theory rather than actually assured experience is our guide. If comets exist, the substance of which seems entirely gaseous and so transparent that small stars remain visible through them, there are others which give evidence of possessing a dense, compact nucleus, since their light has been strong enough to be seen in the day-

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time, even when so close to the sun as to be apparently involved in his atmosphere. This happened in the case of the great comet of 1843, when, on the 28th of February, it was visible in full daylight near the sun's limb. A similar instance occurred in 1847, with the one discovered by Mr. Hind, which shone so brilliantly that it was observed at noonday, and for several hours afterward, within two degrees from the sun."

Those who are fond of indulging in "comet scares" need not, therefore, lack material for this amusement, since, if we may credit the physicists, the earth's collision with a solid celestial body of any considerable size would probably leave its inhabitants little opportunity for reflection after the event.

CAN LIFE BE CHEMICALLY PRODUCED?

WHAT is boldly called the "chemical production of life" is announced by the daily press to have been accomplished at the Marine Biological Station at Wood's Holl, Mass., by Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of California. Shorn of all sensational and poetic diction, the statement is that Professor Loeb has chemically fertilized the eggs of "sea-urchins," and has hatched the eggs so fertilized. His experiments are thus described in the Boston *Herald:*

"The experiments were performed during the last summer and fall. Professor Norman, of Texas University, had already shown that the eggs of certain marine animals, when unfertilized, had tendency to develop when sodium or magnesium was added to the sea-water in which they were. Following this out, Professor Loeb began experiments with the sea-urchin, a common marine animal, the male and female of which, as of fishes, are separate individuals. The unfertilized eggs of this animal Professor Loeb subjected to a solution of sodium and magnesium, and within two hours they hatched, producing 'blastulæ,' or the first larvæ. Placed in normal sea-water, these developed into 'gastrulæ' and then into 'plutei,' the latter bearing the same relation to a sea-urchin as a tadpole to a frog. Further experiments convinced the scientist that only the presence of calcium and potassium in the sea-water prevented the development of all unfertilized eggs, and that all the milt deposited by the male needed to do was to overcome the effect of these chemicals.

"Professor Loeb's announcement of his experiments, and the belief to which he is forced, practically establish a new theory of the reproduction of species. According to this, the union of two elements is not necessary for reproduction, but any cell may divide and reproduce. This throws at once what may be a most important light on the subject of cancers and of dermoid cysts. It becomes possible, and indeed almost unavoidable of belief, that these are abnormal attempts at reproduction, due to local lack of that chemical element necessary to restrain the cells from dividing and developing. Scientists at Wood's Holl have taken up this side of the question with eagerness, and are making experiments to find in how large measure this is true, and whether it may not lead to the discovery of a cure."

Professor Loeb is quoted as making to a reporter the following statement regarding his work:

"The development of the unfertilized egg, that is an assured fact. I believe an immaculate conception may be a natural result of unusual but natural causes. The less a scientist says about that now the better. It is a wonderful subject, and in many ways an awful one. That the human species may be made artificially to reproduce itself by the withdrawal of chemical restraint by other than natural means is a matter we do not like to contemplate.

"But we have drawn a great step nearer to the chemical theory of life, and may already see ahead of us the day when a scientist, experimenting with chemicals in a test-tube, may see them unite and form a substance which shall live and move and reproduce itself. It will be the first protoplasmic cell, the origin of all life, which was produced in the test-tube of nature ages ago by the union, in the course of the world's evolution, of the same chemical substances with which he will have worked."

Numerous comments on Professor Loeb's discovery made by prominent biologists are gathered into an editorial in the Topeka *Capital* (November 23). According to this paper, Professor Gage, of Cornell, speaks of it as follows:

"The development of animals by parthenogenesis—that is, without fertilization—is a well-known phenomenon in nature. It is found in animals, even so high in the scale as the honey-bee. Judging from the results of researches already made in experimental embryology, it does not seem incredible that parthenogenesis might be brought about experimentally in simple animals; but that the method will ever succeed with the higher ones and with man probably the most enthusiastic experimenter would doubt."

Professor McCloskie, of Princeton, says:

"The question is still in a tentative stage. Recent investigations have rather gone in favor of it. The unfertilized eggs of both animals and plants have been found to produce embryos, but usually the vitality of these has been short, and the real question may be one of nutrition, as it is very difficult in experiments to rear the young artificially."

Professor Loeb's results, if they are as represented, are certainly noteworthy and may even prove epoch-making, altho it does not quite follow from the chemical fertilization of a sea-urchin's egg that a human infant will ever be shaken out of a test-tube. The professor is a German, born in 1859 and educated at Berlin, Munich, and Strassburg universities. He came to this country in 1891, and, before accepting his present post, occupied chairs at Bryn Mawr and Chicago.

Nutritive Value of Fruits.—Some recent investigations on this subject by M. Ballaud, a French authority, who reported his results recently to the Paris Academy of Sciences, are described. After telling the results of M. Ballaud's analyses of different fruits and nuts, *La Nature* thus states his conclusions:

"With rare exceptions, M. Ballaud concludes, fruits have very slight nutritive value and can not be considered as foods at all. Their juices, which please us more or less by their odor, their flavor, or their acidity, play rather the part of condiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SOME genius has invented an electrical horse-whip, so constructed as to give a slight electric shock to the animal. "The handle," says *Electricity*, "which is made of celluloid, contains a small induction-coil and battery, the circuit being closed by means of a push-button. The extremity of the whip consists of two small copper plates insulated from each other, each of which is provided with a tiny point. The plates are connected to the induction-coil by means of a couple of fine insulated wires."

"THE trouble with Marconi," recently said Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau of the United States navy, as reported by *The Marine Review*, November 23, "is that he will not sell his instruments outright, but wants to dispose of them at a good stiff price and then in addition wants a heavy royalty of so much per annum. His figures are up in the thousands. . . . How valuable the system would be to the navy I am not prepared to say, but Marconi asks too large a price at present for his instruments. It may be that later we can come to some understanding and secure some of his machines." With regard to the United States army, a note in *Science* states that it is "not dependent on Marconi for instruments, having developed a system of its own, and the work will be pushed with vigor when Congress furnishes the necessary means."

A VERY practical idea of the difference between city and country air has been given in a recent paper contributed to The Transactions of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, as quoted in *The Sanitarian.* The author states that, "even in a suburb, the dust particles number some 20,000 per cubic centimeter in the open air, and 44,000 in a quiet room; while in the city the totals per cubic centimeter were 500,000 when taken from a roof, 300,000 in a court, and about 400,000 in a room; in other words, the air of the square mile is 900 per cent. thicker than in the suburbs, which is in accord with the general experience that fogs are both more dense and more frequent over the center than in the outskirts. But what is especially interesting in this remarkable paper is the statement that, tho dust is the great carrier of microorganisms, there is only one of these per 38,000,000 of dust atoms. This being so, it is calculated that a man could live in the metropolis for seventy years and absorb only some 25,000,000 of microbes into his system from the air, or about the same number as he drinks in half a pint of unboiled milk."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CATHOLIC'S DEFENSE OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

NO institution has aroused more deep-seated antagonism than the confessional or "sacrament of penance," as practised in the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches. It is regarded by its opponents as an invasion of the individual conscience, a source of weakness to the will, a desecration of the privacy of domestic life, and a dangerous tool of priestcraft. But the Rev. R. F. Clarke, of the Society of Jesus, speaking from a long and intimate experience of the workings of the confessional, says that it is none of these. It has manifold advantages to the individual and to society, he says, and has its source in a fundamental need. Writing in *The North American Review* (December), he says:

"The natural origin and fountain-head of confession is to be found in an instinct of human nature, which leads us to communicate to others any strong emotion present to the soul, any powerful influence engendering in us joy or sorrow, hope or fear, self-approbation or self-reproach. If some counter motive render concealment necessary, the suppression will be painful to us, and will aggravate our suffering, where the influence present to the soul is one unfavorable to its happiness. Now, a sense of guilt is, of all emotions which affect the soul, the one which causes the most deeply-rooted misery, and is the most destructive of all true peace. Shame, self-reproach, fear, remorse, disgust at the thought of the past, and despondency at the prospect of the future, all combine to make life almost intolerable. The desire to exterminate that which is the source of our mental suffering sometimes becomes irresistible. The story of Eugene Aram is an instance in point, as is that of the murderer who approached the cradle of his victim's infant in order that he might whisper to a human ear the crime that he could no longer bear in silence. Probably most of my readers have, in the course of their lives, listened to the confidences of some friend or acquaintance who poured forth, in the gloaming or by the dull firelight, the honest and self-accusing story of his past misdeeds. I am not concerned with the source of this curious instinct of self-revelation, but the fact of the relief that it affords to the heavily burdened soul is undeniable. It certainly is much stronger among Christians than among those who belong to other religions; and the reason of this is that the sense of the evil of sin is far more keen in those who believe in the Incarnation and death of the Son of God. Almost every revival of religion, outside the Catholic Church, has been accompanied with some form or other of public or private confession. The early Wesleyans related in public their religious 'experiences,' and the leaders of the evangelical movement at the beginning of the present century received from their disciples a 'manifestation of conscience' that was little else than a confession of their sins. The rapid growth of the practise of confession among the Ritualists is not a mere imitation of Rome, but is the natural outcome of their religious earnestness and sincerity."

Aside from its purely religious significance, says Father Clarke, the confessional furnishes practical benefits of a high order in the counsel it provides to all who are in any intellectual or moral perplexity or distress:

"In all such cases the confessional furnishes a counselor who is perfectly unprejudiced, whose one and only desire is to promote the happiness and well-being of his penitent, who speaks with the authority belonging to his office, whose long experience gives weight to his words, and who, above all, knows the severe account that Almighty God will exact of him, and the awful responsibility of the task entrusted to him. He knows that if he swerves one hair's-breadth from the law of God in the advice given, out of any human respect, or desire to please, or any other inferior motive, he will be guilty of a great sin before God. What better means than this could possibly be devised for giving peace to troubled souls, or for settling doubts and difficulties that, to those who are entangled in them, often seem insoluble? I do not mean to say that the confessor is infallible, or may not judge the case wrongly. But there is every possible chance that his judgment will be the right one, and that he will be able to give such advice as may release the perplexed conscience from its difficulties and dangers. My own experience is that seldom have I encountered any problem as to future action, however apparently hopeless, which did not admit of a solution that was not only practically possible, but that could be carried out without any very serious difficulty by the person asking advice."

THE PREMIER OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

THE Hebrew no longer looks to the holy city of Zion—hallowed as that place still is to him—for authoritative utterances relating to his religion. It is the English Jew, long foremost not only in material prosperity but in culture and intellectual energy, who may be said to hold the first place in the Jewish race at present. That at least is the opinion of Mr. Bayard C. Dixon, of London, who writes in *The Christian Herald* (November 13) as follows:

DR. HERMANN ADLER.

"So it has come to pass that the real leader of the race, the ecclesiastical head and representative of Judaism, so far as such an office can be said to exist, is the chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British empire. No other man among the Jewish people has a following so large, so wealthy, so influential as he, and the fact is now recognized not only in England and America, but in Germany, Russia, and Oriental lands. He possesses no authority over his race, but everywhere the holder of that office is held in reverence.

"The present incumbent of that high office, Dr. Hermann Adler, like his father and predecessor, Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, is a man eminently fitted by his profound learning and brilliant talents to exercise leadership in the Jewish world. He is not only of the priestly tribe, but is the present head of a family of rabbis, famous through many generations for erudition and piety. The early origin of the family dates from Frankfort, in Germany, where tradition credits the Adlers with descent from the famous Rabbi Simeon, who early in the eleventh century compiled the *Valkut*, the great treasury of Midrashic literature. Dr. Hermann Adler was born in Hanover, May 29, 1839, whence, in his sixth year, he emigrated with his father to London. He received his early education under Dr. Kalisch, the renowned Biblical

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scholar, by whom he was prepared to enter the University of London. His career at this institution was exceptionally brilliant.. . . . For the purpose of studying the Talmud he entered the University at Prague, where he studied under the famous Rabbi Rapoport and other well-known rabbis, who, when they conferred on him his rabbinical diploma, congratulated themselves on having ordained one of the most promising Hebrew students of modern times. In 1862 he entered the University of Leipsic, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to England, in 1864, he was appointed minister of the Bayswater Synagog, London, and held that post for twenty-seven years. His sermons constituted the principal features of the Sabbath services there, and attracted many persons outside the community of the Jewish faith."

In 1879 Dr. Adler was appointed coadjutor to his father with the title of delegate chief rabbi, and upon his father's death in 1890 he was elected to fill the vacant place. From the high position which he holds, as well as from his native force of character, he is a weighty factor in most social, industrial, charitable, and educational movements of the day in England.

A QUAKER'S DEFENSE OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

AN English member of the Society of Friends, Mr. John William Graham, of Manchester, sees nothing to fear in the religious outlook from the critical and theological readjustments brought about by the teachings of physical science and of Biblical study in this generation. "Science," he says, "can no more do without a creative mind than her sister Faith can. She can not even begin without Him whom her sister holds by the hand and perceives without being told that He is there." Religion owes not a little, he thinks, to the deeper and wider conceptions of the universe which science has brought us. He says (in *The Friends' Intelligencer*, November 4):

"We may believe that science has richly paid us back, in a larger thought of the spirit behind creation, what she owed us by taking away creation stories in Genesis. There was a time, indeed, when it seemed as tho materialism was going to be the creed of science; that was in the sixties and seventies; it was a hasty forecast; but even the great men of that time, such as Huxley and Herbert Spencer, speak of the need of ascribing all to a spiritual power behind phenomena. Your materialist of today is not the man of science, but the *blasé* devotee of pleasure, the narrow type of man keen only on business; or the hopeless dullard who can not taste beyond his mouth."

So also with the work of historical and literary scholars upon the Bible; the destructive has made way for the constructive stage:

"It is not too much to say that modern critics have saved the Bible; saved it from becoming an honored classic to be talked about rather than read, and restored it to our intelligent comprehension. The Bible is now more read than ever it was, and that is something.

"Over the book a change has come comparable to the process of restoration of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, covered formerly with a uniform coat of speckless and infallible whitewash, thickened and renewed by the devotion of generations, but totally obscuring the construction of the building and its features of real architectural interest, and hindering our comprehension of its past vicissitudes and of the thoughts of its builders. The earliest effect of a process of restoration is defacement, destruction, and plentiful dust. We can not just then worship in the church at all. But that epoch is now over, the dust has cleared from our eyes, the defacement is so complete that it no longer defaces, and the destruction is found to be only of later accretion. The building, with all its rugged edges, its patched-up gaps, and its evident repairs, is before us now, composed of many styles of architecture, with the enemy's cannon balls still sticking here and there in its masonry, and with the gargoyles, past spirits of terror, gaping from its spouts. Its often pathetic humanness opens the treasures of our sympathy, and its lavish magnificence evokes our admiration. Knowledge of the Bible as it really is has become part of the durable stock of mankind. It will never be reversed or forgotten. The clergy know it, and their flocks soon will. George Fox and Robert Barclay would have rejoiced in it all, and except some rather modern whitewash of our own Friends have nothing to modify or remove. The claim for the mechanical infallibility of the Scriptures rests on less than any other great intellectual position known to me. It rests indeed on nothing but the ill-informed dicta of the bishops of the early centuries, and from those bishops Friends are in revolt on every kind of question.

"The Bible is inspired literature, and those who fear its comparison with other literature can hardly be those who appreciate most highly its unique value. As the sole record of the life of our Lord, if for no other reason, it can never be to us as other books are.

"To the faith in immortality modern investigation has added an important contribution, in the work of the Society for Psychical Research, whose five and twenty volumes of Proceedings and *Journal* constitute a body of organized knowledge not yet generally appreciated, but not wisely ignored. To my own mind the modern, first-hand, sober, tested evidence there accumulated testifies to the reality of immortality and of spiritual communication in various forms.

"Thus, to the great centers of religion, God, the Bible, and immortality, the modern spirit has brought strength, stability, and renewal."

"THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST."

AN argument for church unity of unusual quality and comprehensiveness comes from the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in Rochester, N. Y., who has been identified with a somewhat advanced school of Anglo-Catholicism. Following the same lines as those laid down in an article quoted in these columns from *The Outlook* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17), he holds that the coming century will witness a great unification of Christendom, but that it will not be doctrinal or ecclesiastical in its basis. Christ's prayer was for unity of all His followers, says Dr. Crapsey (in an address before the Canadian Society of Christian Unity at Toronto), and "the disappointment of our Lord Jesus Christ because His great prayer has not been answered, His own chosen people are not one," may well make us pause and think. Dr. Crapsey's opinion of the present religious condition of the world is quite different from that of Count Tolstoy. The world is, in a certain true sense, Christian, he thinks: "The great fact of present history is the domination of Christendom over the rest of the world." "It is not *the world* over which our Lord is at the present moment grieving—with the world at large He has every reason to be satisfied; it is *the Church* which has disappointed Him." "The Church is no longer a center of unity to the world because it has no unity in itself." "Today the Christian religion seems to be the one disintegrating force in the world." *The Evangelist* (Presb., November 23) thus comments on Dr. Crapsey's address:

"These somewhat unexpected propositions are supported by a rather striking historic argument, in the course of which Mr. Crapsey shows that the disunion of Christendom is the outgrowth of two erroneous assumptions: that the Church's unity centers in her own official organization, an error shared alike by papal, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches, and that the unity of the Church centers in her own formal doctrine. The two theories are themselves harmonious and both have worked together to disintegrate the Church and to disappoint the Lord. The second principle has, however, been far more disintegrating in its tendency than the first.

"The historic argument is briefly this. In the first four Christian centuries the Church was really one; Christian unity was a fact because the main purpose of the Church was a moral purpose—to discipline life, to make men pure and just and kind. In this

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she succeeded marvelously; the moral renovation of society during these centuries is something beyond all else that the history of civilization has to show. But since that time 'the main purpose of the Church has been to discipline intellect,' and here began the disintegrating process; the unity of the Church was gone.

"It would be too long to follow Mr. Crapsey through his study of the progress of the attempt to discipline the human intellect through the ever more and more precise formulation of doctrine, and of the revolt of the intellect against this discipline. That revolt has been successful since the Renaissance in the realm of art and letters, and since the dawn of science, a period in the realm of physical fact. There still remains that realm of thought which has to do with man's relation to God and to the world to come, and here the official organization of the Church, whatever its form or name, is still dominant, and here, therefore, the revolt is still active. 'Two consequences follow. A certain number of men question, and the official organization condones [condemns?] them and casts them out; the vast unthinking mass do not question, and to them the statements are as dead letters, they are received but they are not assimilated.' Up to this time the reply of the Church to this revolt has been a new attempt to control the intellect, by a more elaborate and accurate definition of the articles of faith."

The Evangelist remarks that this thought has much suggestiveness for Presbyterians, whose General Assembly has twice within a few years restated and more closely defined the doctrines of Presbyterianism, yet "its tendency was just so far divisive as its statements were more precise or more sweeping than the creed it professed to interpret." *The Evangelist* continues:

"But tho there is no hope of centering the Church in her own intellectual statements, there is still a hope of the unity of the Church in a love of truth and in a realization of God. 'Already there is a great unity in which all Christians are one. It is a union in God.' To this unity two elements must cooperate: 'absolute intellectual freedom within the Church' and 'the restoration of the Church's moral discipline as the only true basis of her spiritual life.'

"How this moral discipline is to be exercised Mr. Crapsey does not say, but he would doubtless refer us to the example of the early Church for his reply. It was the flashing of moral light into the human soul that drove out moral darkness, and with this went the stern refusal to fellowship with those who were not in fellowship with Christ in pure and honest and upright living.

"It would be difficult to imagine what Christendom would be like if a great zeal for morality of life should suddenly displace the present zeal for conformity to doctrinal standards; whereof no man should be called to suffer for his opinions, but every man should be held to strict account for his conduct; if the right to investigate, to ascertain and correctly estimate 'the entire content of Christian tradition, both oral and written,' should be recognized, but no man of dubious morals or of questionable integrity should be reckoned a brother. Society would be as much transformed as it was in the early centuries when the Christian religion wrought so marvelous a change."

These views of Dr. Crapsey meet with warm approval from *The Outlook* (December 2). It says:

"Equally true, but still more remarkable, is Mr. Crapsey's declaration that 'the great need of the Church is not an Apostolic succession, but a succession of Apostles,' and his insistence on 'the pastoral rather than the priestly conception of the ministry.' The only true basis of the Church's spiritual life he holds to be in her moral discipline, from which she turned in the fourth century to the discipline of intellect. That pristine zeal for moral purity must now be restored; only so will unity be restored. As for Christian doctrine, Dr. Crapsey demands its restatement, so as to accord both with the facts of the universe and with the primal instincts of the heart for justice, mercy, and truth. The entire content of Christian tradition must be subjected to the trained intelligence, and there must be absolute intellectual freedom within the Church. These views, not unfamiliar to the readers of *The Outlook*, it rejoices to welcome from one who presents them so forcibly and whose presentation of them is so full of significance."

BUDDHIST MISSIONARIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Shin-shu, or "Sect of Truth," the most influential of the Japanese Buddhists, has decided to extend its missionary work to the United States. Already it has missionaries in China, Korea, the Malay peninsula, Hawaii, and other countries, and its adherents are everywhere distinguished by great zeal. Now it has decided to "turn to the Gentiles" of the West. Says Dr. Paul Carus (in *The Open Court*, December):

"Dr. S. Sonoda and the Rev. K. Nishijima, educated at the Buddhist University of Kyoto, called 'Hongwanji Daigakurin,' have arrived in San Francisco, and as a first step in their work propose to gather round them their coreligionists in the Japanese community of that city. They have taken their headquarters at No. 807 Polk Street, and were well received by their countrymen.

"We have repeatedly expressed our strong adhesion to the principle of missionarizing. We are glad to see Christians send out Christian missionaries, and we believe that a religion without missions is dead. But we think that at the same time Christianity would be greatly benefited if missions from other religions were sent to Christian countries; for an exchange of thought on the most important subject of life can only be salutary. A competition between the different religions spurs their adherents on to develop the best qualities and to be watchful in their own conduct. A religion which enjoys a monopoly in a country is apt to fall into decay.

"Missionaries are religious ambassadors. Their duty consists not only in the propagation of their own religion, but also in the acquisition of a perfect comprehension of the religion of the people to whom they are sent, and Christians can justly pride themselves on the fact that all their great missionaries, such men as Duff, Judson, Hardy, Beal, Legge, and others, every one in his field, did an enormous amount of work which served to widen our own knowledge of the religious views that prevail in India, Ceylon, Burma, and China. Indeed, had it not been for their labors, comparative religion would have made little advance. And I should not hesitate to say that the most successful part of their work consisted, not in making a few converts abroad, but in widening the horizon of the people who had sent them. Such is the advantage of an exchange of thought on the most important questions of life, that it would be a blessing all around if the non-Christian religions also decided to send missionaries on a larger scale to Europe and America in order to have their faith worthily represented among Christians, to facilitate comparison and invite investigation. It is pleasant to notice that the Buddhists of the Shin-shu sect have taken up again the plan of missionarizing, and we heartily welcome the two Buddhist missionaries who have recently arrived in San Francisco."

The spirit in which these ambassadors of the Lord Buddha come may be noted in the following letter received by Dr. Carus from Mr. Nishijima:

"Our intention is to spread the gospel of Buddha among the Americans who are sincere and earnest in their desire to pursue the truth, the highest truth, revealed first by the enlightened Lord Buddha Sakyamuni some two thousand five hundred years ago, in India. We are not one-sided, however; we know that there are many strong and some weak points on each side of Buddhism and Christianity. We believe that we Buddhists must learn from Christians, while, on the other hand, Christians can likewise learn from Buddhists.

"I am now very much pleased to see that our Hongwanji authorities are positively tending to the thought of spreading its religion, the true gospel of Buddha, widely abroad, by sending out not only emissaries, but also some active and able missionaries, to all important parts of the world. I have a very strong conviction that Buddhism is naturally destined to become the universal religion in the future, for the reason that there is perhaps no other religion equal to Buddhism that would satisfy the refined minds of highly educated people of the twentieth century. And, at the same time, I cherish also another conviction not less strong than the above, that Buddhism, tho supreme and grand and most beautiful in its doctrines as it is, may never be taken widely among mankind as their established faith as long as its

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followers themselves remain incompetent to prove its goodness before the public.

"I am now very fortunately called to the position in which I should like to devote myself to realize these two convictions. I feel very happy to become a martyr for the sake of mankind, but I find myself so poorly armed and so lamentably hindered by an imperfect knowledge of English that I should be overcome, no doubt, by bitter disappointments, if I had not an indestructible faith in my heart. I am most happy to say, however, that I have a very pious belief in the boundless mercy of the Amitabhu Buddha, who will assuredly support and protect me when I walk through the good and righteous path ordained by him. I came to America with such a belief, notwithstanding my apparent deficiency in all attainments required. My only goal is to attain myself, and help others to attain, the Maha-Nirvana, where the highest freedom and true happiness may be enjoyed, which our Lord Buddha has revealed for the first time to mankind, suffering constantly from their own passions and ignorance, inherited from previous existences."

RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN studying the character of the Boers, more than usual importance must be attached to the religious elements of their life. In the reliable *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 45), we find a clear account of these and of their educational ideas, an account which is all the more valuable because it comes from a German and friendly source. We reproduce the leading particulars of this account:

In matters of education the Boers have not been as progressive as they could have been, nor are their ideas in this respect up to the standards of the times. A common education among them consists in learning to read, to write, and to sing the church hymns. In general, they meet educated people with mistrust. According to the law of 1892, it is made the duty of parents to provide for the education of their children. The state confines itself to aiding the schools established by private enterprise, and in general sees to it that the young people receive a Protestant training. In the middle schools, such additional subjects are taught as history, geography, geometry, and natural science, and by special request of parents one of the living foreign tongues. In 1895 there were 55 public schools in the cities and 367 in the villages, with an average attendance of 7,217 pupils, toward the education of which the state contributed about $18,000. In the gold-fields, however, the state has undertaken to establish its own schools, and spends about $125,000 per annum for this purpose. In Pretoria, a classical college and mining and agricultural schools have been maintained for a number of years, and in 1893 a higher school for girls was founded. The public library has about 10,000 volumes, and a museum has been maintained since 1894.

The state Church of the Transvaal is the Dutch Reformed, and to it belong the greater portion of the population, fully 50,000. The latest statistics accessible give 18,100 adherents to other branches of the Dutch Church, 6,581 to the Episcopal (the figure is now considerably higher), 3,866 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 3,000 to the Catholics, and 1,500 to other Christian denominations. These statistics are of the white population only.

Not only the President, but also the members of both legislative branches must belong to the Protestant Church. The meetings of the Volksraad, or Parliament, must, according to law, be opened and closed with prayer. With the exception of a few special kinds of labor, it is strictly forbidden to do any work on Sunday. In general, the Boers are characterized by a pronounced traditional piety of the Reformed type. It is chiefly nourished by the study of the Old Testament, especially of the historical books, and loves to employ and imitate Old-Testament examples and pictures. In a genuine Boer family the Bible lies upon the center-table, and every day is opened and closed with family prayer. A collection of sermons is taken along when on a journey, and public services are attended regularly even if at great sacrifice and trouble. As the farms are large and the people widely scattered, public services can often be held at irregular intervals only, as one pastor often has charge of hundreds of square miles of territory. Great interest is accordingly attached to the regular quarterly meetings, when not a member of the family except the sick fails to appear. On such occasions a vast multitude of wagons surround the church, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper is frequently followed by services that last for several days. At the same time, such meetings of the whole neighborhood are utilized for buying and selling, for the consummation of marriage engagements and weddings, and dancing and other amusements are not lacking. The Boer regards himself as specially honored if the dominie, for whom he has great respect, visits his house. Then the neighbors are called in, and public services are held. The orthodox Boers are divided into two communions, the Afgeschedene or Doppers, who in their services make use of no hymns but the Psalms, and who in general are of a stricter deportment than the second sect, who make use of other hymns. President Kruger belongs to the Doppers, and there can be no doubt of his earnest Christian convictions. He is profoundly convinced of the fact that the people of God in the Old Testament have found their modern successors in his own people, and he speaks to his nation as would an Old-Testament prophet.

In general, the Boer shows little real religious depth; his religion is more of external traditional observance, strongly controlled by legalistic features. Especially to be regretted is this superficial religiousness when seen in the treatment which the Boer accords the native blacks. This is no doubt the darkest blot on the history of these people, and explains their lack of sympathy and cooperation in the mission work carried on by other branches of the Christians throughout Southern Africa. In earlier years, their maltreatment of the natives was worse than it is now, and was characterized by a deep cruelty. Their prejudice against the blacks is all-powerful. They call them all "Kafirs," and bunch them all together as the race of Ham, whose divinely appointed destiny it is to serve and to die. In support of their position, they appeal to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. Many of them have maintained, and still maintain, that it is contrary to the decrees of God's election to bring to these non-elect natives the word of salvation. Others look on the blacks more from an anthropological point of view as a medium between a human being and an ape. Mission efforts have been frowned upon, and the very fact that a missionary interested himself in the "goods" (for by this term—Schepsel—the blacks are commonly called among them), is in itself a crime among the Boers. Under stress of outward circumstances, matters have improved somewhat in this respect in recent years. In the constitution of the Republic it is expressly stated that all outsiders who will obey the laws will be welcomed, and that nothing will be done to prevent the spread of the Gospel. One article (the ninth) refuses to recognize the equality of the whites and the blacks, but the next article prohibits slavery.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AN UNDISCRIMINATING ATTACK UPON REVIVALS."

THE methods of stimulating religious excitement lately made use of by a number of religious teachers, principally in connection with the raising of large funds of money, have called forth considerable adverse criticism. Particularly prominent among these successful revivalists have been Mr. Sanford, the founder of the "Holy Ghost and Us Society" in Maine, who has raised great sums and erected extensive buildings for his religious purposes in an incredibly short time, and the Rev. A. B. Simpson, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Nyack, N. Y. At a recent meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, New York, Dr. Simpson, in the course of a few hours of unusual religious excitement, singing, and exhorting, during which baskets overflowing with banknotes, watches, jewelry, and pledges were passed around, raised a sum of money said to be in excess of $150,000.

The New York *Times* says in reference to the somewhat similar scenes enacted in Maine last summer:

"Perhaps Maine, with its few large cities and the remoteness of many of its villages from centers of civilization, is more liable to outbreaks of this kind than many of the other older States, but it is scarcely worth while to consider that point, for the religious

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mania produced by the method of psychological suggestion by Sanford differs in degree rather than in kind from the emotional excitement caused in religious 'revivals' conducted under auspices less dubiously religious and affecting people of greater intelligence. We have often frankly expressed the opinion that the ordinary 'revival' meeting, with its destructive effect on modesty and decent reticence, and the nervous and emotional strain it produces upon people who fall under its influence, does more harm than good; and even if that objection did not hold against the 'revival' in its purest form, conducted by persons whose sincerity is beyond question, the fact that it serves always as a precedent and as some sort of an excuse for proceedings such as these at Shiloh ought to deprive it of the support of all thinking Christians."

The Christian Advocate (Meth., New York), while agreeing with the New York *Times* in its opinion of the Maine evangelist, says that the revival meeting as conducted by Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists does not have the undesirable effects which that paper claims. Says the writer:

"That some revivals managed by indiscreet persons have done these things, that peripatetic evangelists of the lower grade generally endeavor to promote objectionable excesses, is true; but a wide observation enables us to testify that the great bulk of the denominations mentioned above, their ministers and laity who believe in and promote revivals, are opposed to such excesses, and that the effects in the direction indicated by *The Times* do not follow them to any extent. Those denominations, notably the Baptists, the Methodists, and in many sections the Presbyterians, have been built up by the results of revivals. If these bodies as a whole do more good than harm, the ordinary revival meeting has done more good than harm. In the opinion of all denominations not confined to liturgical forms, the meetings of Moody and Sankey in England, Scotland, and Ireland accomplished work of immense importance for Christianity and general morality. Even the Church of England countenances the establishment of missioners, pursuing in substance the same methods, and often creating a widespread religious excitement. The authorities of the diocese of New York have not hesitated to avail themselves of some of these English missioners, and the late Bishop Phillips Brooks publicly declared that everything that justifies the efforts of statesmen and representatives of the great political parties to concentrate public attention upon the great principles of their respective parties, and keep it fixed thereon for months before election, justifies the church of Jesus Christ in endeavoring, by similar methods—modified by the need of reverence—to produce intense religious fervor, and to maintain it until the people are willing to take the decisive steps which will identify them with the Christian profession and life.

"Christ's Law of Unity."—An earnest but little known body of Christian believers, living chiefly in eastern Pennsylvania and in Nova Scotia, have for many years taken a stand similar in some respects to the non-denominational teachings of the Christian or "Campbellite" church. They call themselves merely members of the church or assembly of God's people, and teach that the only bond of ecclesiastical union should be the love which prevails among Christ's followers. The doctrine was first preached by the missionary elders Zollinger, Fauber, and others, and early attracted the attention of the Rev. Lyman H. Johnson, a Presbyterian minister and graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, who became an adherent of this faith, and for a number of years has advocated it in *The Stumbling-Stone*, Toledo. From a paragraph written by him entitled "Christ's Law of Unity," we quote the following passage on "The Nature of the Church" in illustration of his views:

"There is no statement nor intimation in the New Testament that Peter or Paul or any other men ever made a church. And without such statement no one has a right to say that the church of Bible times was a society organized by men. To suppose such a thing without Bible authority is to add to God's word, is to usurp God's place, and teach for doctrine the commandments of men. . . . Organizations are necessary for the world to secure temporal interests. And when Christians have lost faith in God, then carnal organizations are necessary to secure preachers' salaries and sectarian houses. A carnal religion trusts the sword, money, learning, and all carnal securities. But Christ's church is wholly spiritual. As a church it owns no property. It stands by faith, kept by the power of God, controlled only by holy love. The house Christians meet in should be controlled by the congregation worshiping in it according to deeds which secure the perfect liberty of all worshipers to obey God. And the only danger is that those who hold the house cut off the liberty of God's word and His true worship."

"Roman Catholic" or "Catholic"?—The question as to what is the proper designation of the great body of Christians who are in communion with the Roman See is one that it is difficult to answer in a way satisfactory both to those who recognize and those who do not recognize the spiritual authority of the Roman pontiff. Several hundreds of millions of Christians who are members of the Russian, Greek, Armenian, and other Oriental churches, most Anglicans and not a few Protestants claim a right to the title Catholic; and the churches of the Orient, at least, have borne it ever since history has kept any record. Since they object to the exclusive use of the word by a single religious body, it is hardly practicable even for impartial onlookers to avoid the use of the term "Roman Catholic" to designate the Latin church. It appears, however, according to *The Casket* (Rom. Cath.) that "the proper name and title is 'the Catholic Church.'" It says:

"The church herself officially recognizes no other title. In the congress of the powers of Europe at Vienna, 1815, Cardinal Gonsalvi objected to the joint use of the terms Roman Catholic, 'but was willing that they should be separately applied to the church, which is Roman by reason of its necessary dependence on the See of Rome and Catholic on account of its univeral diffusion.' Of the many qualifying words which denote essential properties of the church, one had to be chosen to serve as her proper name. The one so chosen is the word Catholic, and when we speak of Catholics, or Protestants, there can be no misunderstanding as to who are indicated. The words Roman and Catholic therefore agree in this, that they both express essential qualities of the church; and they differ in this, that Catholic has been officially adopted by the church to be her proper name or title, while Roman has never been so adopted."

Rather curiously, in the paper (Rom. Cath.) which reprints this article with apparent approval, we find the term "Roman Catholic" used over twenty times as a designation of the church to which it gives allegiance.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE International Congress of Orientalists at Rome lately passed a resolution in favor of a new translation of the Sikl Bible, which represents the religious writings of the only militant section of the Hindu race. The book is of high interest to scholars both of literature and religion.

AT the convention of Freethinkers held in Boston in November, most of the sessions were devoted to appreciations and eulogies of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. One of the speakers, Mr. W. A. Croffut, in an address entitled "Ingersoll the Destroyer and Builder," denied that the great agnostic was a mere iconoclast. In return for destruction of belief in religious fables and in an endless hell of torment, said the speaker, "Colonel Ingersoll offered the proposition that the universe was governed by an order whose sequences had never been broken and that all life was part of a well-regulated system. He gave us self-reliance, knowledge, science, dignity, instead of groveling servility."

DR. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren") is not in favor of making marriage the subject of foolish jesting and annoying pleasantries. At a recent marriage service in England he reminded the company of the solemnity of the occasion, and added: "If any person could speak lightly of marriage he was cursed with an impure frivolity and was a profane person. No one ought to be able to think of marriage without a just and tender awe. It is more than a social partnership; it is the union of two souls, a union so intertwined, so spiritual, so irrevocable that it is the very sign and picture of the heavenly Bridegroom and the bride for whom He died." Commenting on this *The Congregationalist* says: "These are strong words, but surely they are also just. They carry a rebuke not only for those who marry thoughtlessly or from unworthy motives, but also for those responsible for the impertinent comments and the teasing and chaffing to which betrothed lovers are subjected, as well as for the embarrassing practical jokes which are not an uncommon feature of wedding festivities."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

COMMENT ON OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boers are no longer underrated by the best English papers. *The Spectator's* utmost hope is that the Boers will collapse suddenly, as did our Southern Confederacy, and it quotes Grant's saying—that the South resembled an empty egg-shell—as applying to the present case. *The Morning Post* hopes that the Boers have undertaken too much in "corralling" so many British forces, which number something like 17,000 and which ought to break their trammels. *The Saturday Review* bases its hopes entirely upon the theory that the Boers must get short of ammunition and food, and be forced to give up the struggle on that account. *The St. James's Gazette*, as do many others, hopes little from the hastily organized column under the command of Lord Methuen; but turns its attention chiefly to Ladysmith. It says:

"As Mr. J. B. Robinson points out this morning in *The Daily News*, the only thing Sir George White has to do, in order to have every reasonable chance of holding out until Sir Redvers Buller is able to complete his arrangements, is to sit tight and act on the defensive. The British forces are not likely again to be caught by a maneuver which Mr. Robinson says is a very favorite practise of their opponents, for nothing delights a Boer more than to induce his enemy to make a strong attack on nothing while the main body of the burghers is engaged in rapidly surrounding both his flanks. We have learnt, too, that a Boer may retire, but that it by no means follows that he is beaten, whether it happens to be artillery, for the moment, or cavalry which is attacking him. But he has no bayonet, and he hates to storm a town, so Ladysmith—it may be repeated—has every chance of holding out."

On the Continent, the alleged absence of knowledge and ability on the part of the British strategists calls forth expressions of surprise. Prussian and Dutch officers know the ground to some extent, and they wonder how Methuen thinks he will manage his march from Kimberley to Bloemfontein, the occupation of Bloemfontein being the minimum of advantage he ought to attain. It is well known that the Free-Staters at first thought it would be impossible to prevent the English from occupying their capital, and all stores have long since been removed. But if Methuen attempts to reach Bloemfontein from Kimberley, he will be without the necessary railroad to furnish supplies, and, according to his own accounts, English troops do not like to fight without their dinner. The Paris *Matin*, sifting all this, finds, on the authority of its London correspondent, that a good many English begin to doubt their ability to win, especially as the Boers care nothing for the British navy.

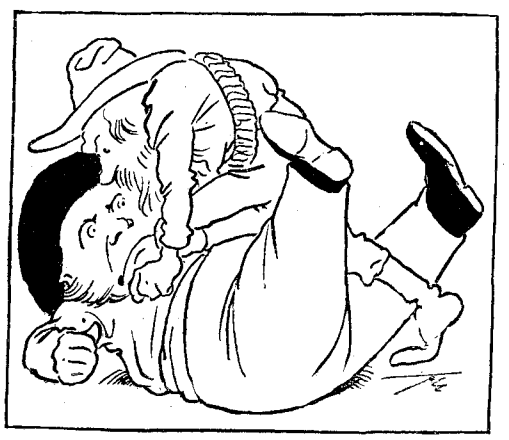
The Boer losses seem to be comparatively slight—not as heavy, even, as they appear to be in the Boer telegrams, which also, it is alleged, are edited by the British censor. We have in our possession complete lists of the Boer losses in the engagements of Glencoe, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, giving the name and home address of every one wounded or killed. These lists are quoted from the Pretoria *Staats Courant* by such papers as the Rotterdam *Courant*, Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* and *Handelsblad*, and the Utrecht *Courant*. According to these lists the Boers lost 28 killed, 80 wounded at Glencoe, 1 wounded at Dannhauser's (where the British cavalry surrendered), over 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners at Elandslaagte. The Pretoria *Staats Courant* regrets that, owing to the deplorable reverse encountered, it is unable to inform the families of the missing men whether they are killed, wounded, or prisoners. Colonel Schiel is reported to have been killed in the beginning of the fight, Commandant Kock killed before the British took the position.

Among the Continental criticisms of the British army's work thus far, one of the most charitable is by a Prussian officer, the London correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose professional remarks are occasionally quoted by the English papers. We condense an article which has been ignored by the British press, but which has circulated widely in continental countries:

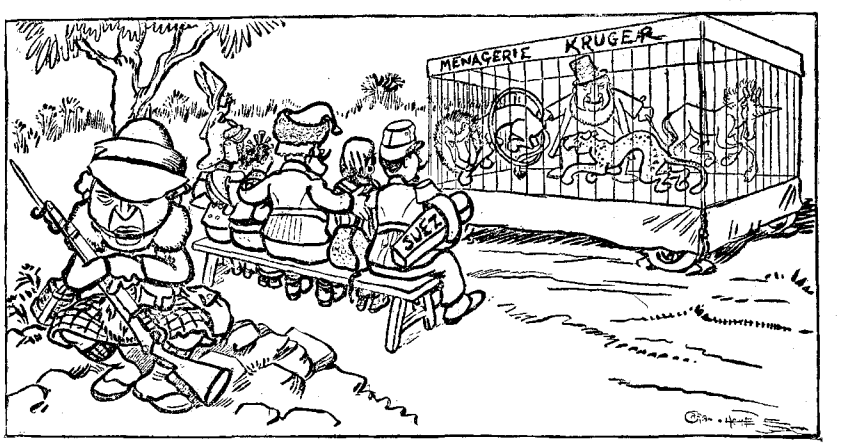
The signs that something is wrong with the British army are getting too numerous to be overlooked, especially as they explain much that has already happened and may help us to understand future events. It will be remembered that two British battalions were taken prisoners at Nicholson's Neck, altho their insignificant losses—25 killed and 80 wounded—hardly warranted their surrender. No one expects troops to rely upon the bayonet in these days, but later evidence shows that these battalions were not as yet without ammunition. Unless the authorities prefer to hush up the matter, the fact remains to be explained that two battalions surrendered against the will of their commander. What a contrast to the much less numerous Boer militia in the fight at Elandslaagte!

I have watched the British maneuvers, and they convinced me that the only British troops which possess a thorough military spirit are the Scots. The detachment at Nicholson's Neck would not have surrendered had they been Scotch. It will be remembered that two English battalions failed to do their duty at the heights of Dargai. A Scottish battalion stormed the position with losses hardy worth mentioning. Again, Colonel Schiel mentions the Scots with respect in his description of the Elandslaagte affair, while he hardly disguises his contempt for the English Lancers.

Now, I do not like to blame the English officers, and would not like to think that they failed to show courage. Even if they did, it would be well for us to remember that officers of the Prussian army, after the battle of Jena, exhibited a cowardice which we would hardly like to call Prussian. It must be the fault of the men. We hear, for instance, that a company and a half of mounted infantry, sent to attack the enemy at Kimberley, "re-



JOHN BULL: "All right, old man; beat me as much as you please, but, d—n it, say I'm your Suzerain."
—*Der Floh, Vienna.*



JOHN BULL: "I've such nightmares lately. Wonder whether I've eaten too much."
—*Figaro.*

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tired" because they suddenly received the fire of the enemy. They lost their commander and one other officer killed, two officers and two men wounded. Four officers and two men! What were the men doing all this while? From Mafeking comes the report that an attack of the Boers cost the garrison two officers, two non-commissioned, and one private killed, three non-coms. and two privates wounded. One can hardly escape the impression that only officers and non-coms. in the British army possess the necessary courage to meet the enemy's fire. In that case we may expect some strange news, unless the troops arriving later possess more spirit.

The London *Standard* asks whether the British officers have forgotten the lessons learned on the maneuver field. I beg to point out that the English maneuvers teach *nothing*. They are conducted as if every opposing force were composed of savages, who know nothing of tactics and can not shoot. Hence the exhibition of bravery on the part of the officers, and their want of ability.

Father Matthew's latest version is that the two battalions to whom he was attached surrendered "because the Boers prepared to attack them with artillery." General Joubert's report on this runs as follows:

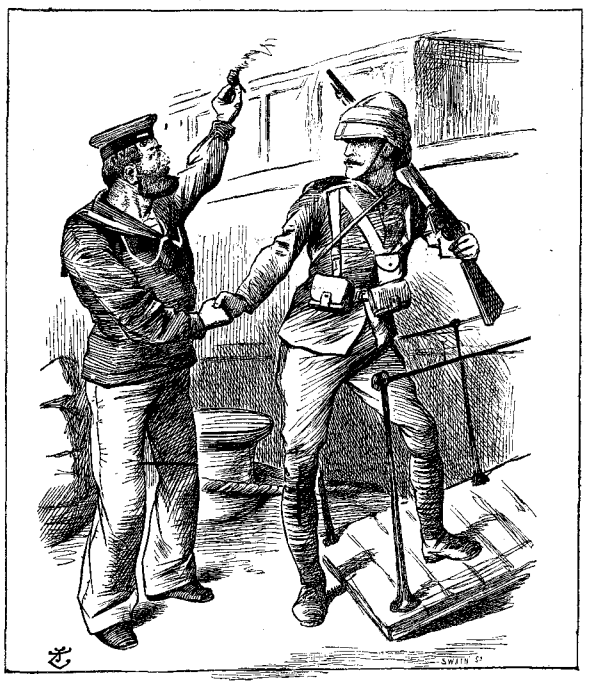
"About two hundred English were seen to approach from Dundee the morning after the engagement. We expected some of Lucas Meyer's men from that direction, and went to meet them. We soon discovered our mistake. They took up a position near a house. A field-piece which our men had near them began to fire upon them, and at the third shot they surrendered. On our side only one man was hurt, Fanie [Stephen] Minnor."

Thorough examinations to get at the actual facts hidden in the multitude of published reports are made by most of the leading continental papers. There is much facetious comment upon those English newspapers which ask the world to admit the superiority of the British army, and which compare the engagements in South Africa to great battles. The London correspondent of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* believes that the exhibition of English enthusiasm is wanting in sincerity, and that at least the educated Englishman begins to think of the part England is playing as something the reverse of dignified. He says:

"The cultured English with whom I have spoken are not at their ease under all this braggadocio. I was in Germany during the war of 1870. I never heard anything that could be said to approach all this bluff, this continual bragging, about the unsurpassed bravery of the British soldier. Yet the Germans were successful against a powerful enemy. The bluffing here reminds one very much of a boy who whistles in the dark to keep up his courage. For in view of this splendid bravery, this mighty power, it is not easy to understand why people are afraid that a few thousand herdsmen will upset the British empire. It is the splendid bravery of the Persian who meets the Greek, and of the Spaniard who faces the Hollander."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS TRY TO GET FARMER MICHEL [FRANCE] TO ATTACK THE BULLDOG, BUT HE IS AFRAID.

—*Jugend, Munich.*



"TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN."

JACK TAR: "Good luck, mate! You're goin' to do the job on land. If there's anything wanted at sea—against other parties—*I'm on!*"—*Punch.*

THE "UNEARNED INCREMENT" IN GERMAN CHINA.

A NOVEL land law, which reminds one strangely of the principles held by the single-taxers in regard to the "unearned increment," has been put into operation in the German territory of Kiao-Chou. We take the following description from the Amsterdam *Handelsblad:*

The Germans are not doing things hastily in Kiao-Chou, but neither are they doing things by halves, as their excellent regulation of the land laws shows. Originally the land, as everywhere in China, belonged to the crown, every one living on it being a tenant. Two dangers had to be avoided: 1. The danger that the Chinese tenants, who are keen business men, might take advantage of the German occupation to give a fictitious value to the land. This actually happened. In some villages ten times as much is asked for the land as before the Germans came. 2. The danger that foreign speculators should obtain the land and hold it to the disadvantage of immigrants. The first act of the Germans was therefore to forbid the sale of land until further orders. The inhabitants then were offered the equivalent of two years' taxes in cash, as a kind of premium, for which they bound themselves to sell to the German Government only, at the prices current when this agreement was made. The great majority accepted.

From time to time, parcels of land are offered for sale, the governor appointing a minimum price. The Government must be informed as to the business the purchaser intends to carry on. Six per cent. of the value of the land has to be paid in taxes. It will be noticed that this is much lower taxation than is paid in Hongkong and Shanghai, and indeed very reasonable for the far East. The Government reserves to itself the right to purchase back the property at the lowest *bona-fide* offer made by an intending purchaser. If the Government does not make use of this right, one-per-cent. duty has to be paid by the buyer and one per cent. by the vendor. The most important clause is, however, that the Government *may* collect up to 33⅓ per cent. in taxes on the *increase* of value as compared with the original price. This tax may also be imposed if no sale is made within twenty-five years, when the property will be newly appraised.

The Government argues in all this as follows: the prices offered at first will be much below the value the land will have in a short

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time. By the above regulations, the Government insures to itself a ground rent proportionate to the increase of value, without hurting the interests of private enterprise. If the value of the land does not increase, no further taxation is imposed. If, however, there is an increase in value due to good government and general prosperity rather than to individual efforts, the community must share the profits, taking one third. The main object, nevertheless, is to prevent those land speculations which have done so much harm in the far East as well as in America, and to counteract the usury which the speculators practise on their tenants. No merchant will under such rules buy land which he does not need.

On the other hand, the minimum prices are such that comparatively poor people can settle in German territory. Indeed, all the land offered at first was sold in five days.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S ANTI-BRITISH POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

IT is generally known that Russian newspapers are limited in political discussion to questions in which the Government is not interested or upon which it has no definite opinions. It is regarded as significant that ever since the South African war broke out, the leading journals of Russia have been urging decisive action against England in various quarters of the world. They have openly instigated the utilization of British difficulties by Russia and the accomplishment of long-cherished objects at the expense of England. "It is the duty of the Government to pursue the national welfare and take advantage of the preoccupation of Russia's chief adversary," has been the burden of their propaganda. The Government has tolerated—some believe it has inspired—these utterances, and the recent rumors that Russian troops had occupied Herat, "the key of India," have doubtless resulted from the persistent talk about the advisability of doing this in the Russian press.

A prominent writer has thus expressed himself in the St. Petersburg *Sviet*:

"A moment rare in political history has arrived of which Russia must avail herself to place a garrison at Herat, with the consent of the Emir, of course. Our railway to Kushk can not remain without a terminus, and Herat must be the terminus. A good diplomatist, with a large purse well filled, would easily persuade the Emir of the necessity of the railway extension and of the need of a Russian military force to guard it. This would not diminish the power of the Emir and would not undermine Afghan sovereignty; but it would render it vain for England to cast greedy glances in the direction of Herat. The opportunity is of the exclusive kind and will not happen again. England would not at present dare even to think of war with Russia, and the consequence would be a pause in the African war and easier terms to the Boers, who would be saved from extermination."

Other writers have been harping upon the same theme, but the *Novoye Vremya*, a hater of England, has deprecated this advice. It, too, wants a *coup de main* against that power, but not in Afghanistan. It considers editorially the whole question and concludes that nothing would be gained by the invasion of Herat. It says in part:

"Would it be expedient for us to acquire Herat in one way or another? The first question is, What would be our object? Is Herat the first halting-place in an invasion of India? But this invasion can not be in itself our object. If we are to invade, there must be some purpose in it. But Russia has long since relinguished the idea of conquering India, for the simple reason that we could do nothing with her, while the expense and the cost in energy of conquest and retention would be colossal.

"The invasion of India would be merely a method of influencing England in case she resisted the realization of our real aims in Persian Asia—the access to the Indian Ocean. Would the seizure of Herat be a means to that end? No. It would make the Emir our enemy. 'To-day, Herat; to-morrow, Cabul,' is too simple a deduction not to occur to him. . . . As a point of support in a march upon India Kushk is not inferior to Herat."

The paper develops this idea and shows that the situation has radically changed in the last two decades, and that Herat has lost all its importance. It is better for Russia to establish a permanent resident at Cabul and to prevent the English from extending their dominion to the Persian Gulf. "Out present prospects in Persia," continues the *Novoye Vremya*, "have decreased for us the value of Herat," referring to the extension of the monopoly of railway concessions in Persia recently secured by Russia. The real object of Russian diplomacy is to acquire a sphere on the littoral of the Indian Ocean, and this should be furthered without offending the Asiatic rulers or dismembering their kingdoms. Russia has no need of further territory, and she must be on good terms with Afghanistan and Persia.

The Trans-Caspian Railway now under construction is projected to run through the heart of Persia down to the Persian Gulf, and with this and other plans a forcible invasion of Herat would fatally interfere. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks this is an auspicious time to promote those projects by demanding British acquiescence as "compensation" for England's acquisitions in China and South Africa.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLES AND ITS EFFECTS.

THE censorship exercised by Great Britain in the case of all telegrams coming from South Africa may cause some inconvenience, but that England is strictly within her rights in the matter is generally conceded. It creates a suspicion in Europe, however, that the news is generally unfavorable. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"That Dr. Leyds is not permitted to receive the secret messages addressed to him shows that the British Government has much to hide. It is not the news which the agent of the Transvaal receives that bothers the English, but the fact that he may make his information public. The resolution of the British Government to prevent the other side from being heard shows that the cause of the Boers is prospering."

One result of this suspicious attitude is that all news coming from London is immediately subjected to the most searching criticism, similar to that bestowed upon it here by the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which prints a despatch so interspersed with editorial criticism that the news of a British victory has created the impression of British defeat by the time the reader reaches the end. Another result of the censorship is that an agitation has arisen for the destruction of British monopoly. The Paris *Figaro* says:

"Not only is the loss suffered by commercial concerns very considerable, but the communication between France and her colonies is interfered with. France may be cut off from her possessions in India at any moment. This is entirely unnecessary. There need not be such great discrepancy between the number of cables owned by France and those owned in Great Britain. From a financial point of view, cables are a good investment. The British cables, which cost something over $160,000,000, pay now $22,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year, hence there is ample room for competition, especially as a lowering of prices would undoubtedly increase business."

The governor of French Indo-China reports that this colony will lay a cable between Saigon and Port Arthur at its own expense. The Dutch papers propose to connect their colonies with Saigon in turn. Everywhere the desire is expressed to be free from the necessity of touching British territory. The Berlin *National Zeitung* says:

"We scruple to think of the disastrous effect upon business which the British cable monopoly would have if England were at war with a great power. A thorough change in the manner of communication would be necessary. This does not even take

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account of the military consequences which must follow. It is therefore high time to break the monopoly of Great Britain, especially as regards our own possessions. A beginning has luckily been made, and that the cables would pay need not be doubted. The Government should assist private enterprise in the matter."

The Berlin *Tageblatt*, to emphasize the necessity of separate cables, mentions a number of cases (the Jameson raid is one case) in which it charges that the British Government has used its advantages even in times of peace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

THE majority of the German press, while acknowledging that Germany can not interfere in the South African war, object so strongly to any moral support being given to England that the Emperor's visit was officially called a "family affair," and stress is laid upon the fact that it had been promised before the beginning of the war. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the only German paper inclined to side with England, says:

"The voyage is and remains a family affair, and we see that all attempts of the English jingoes to use it for their purposes are repulsed. . . . Moreover, the German Government has learned to conduct its affairs exclusively in the interest of Germany. And as neutrality, strict neutrality, is most to our interest to-day, this long-promised voyage had to be undertaken. Otherwise the impression would have prevailed that the German Government has taken sides against England. . . . There may be people in England who do not like this, but the Emperor will not be led into adopting a different position."

Such influential papers as the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, the Hamburg *Correspondent*, the Berlin *Post*, the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* point out that Germany can do nothing for the Boers, as her navy is not strong enough to cope with the British fleet. Professor Delbrück, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, declares that Germany has no reason to express her good wishes for England, for if England wins quickly, her next war in Africa will be against Germany. The Berlin *Nation* says:

"It may seem petty to talk so much about this voyage [to England]; but it really is not. For a long time England has shown no wish to be on good terms with us; has, on the contrary, done her best to keep us in a difficult position. If, therefore, the very administration which did *not* want our friendship suddenly changes its attitude, the reason is plain. . . . We in Germany have no reason to allow ourselves to be used as a bulwark against Russia and France. It would not improve our relations with the Dual Alliance, while England would return to her policy of more or less open enmity against Germany. . . . We will, however, be pleased to hear of some substantial proofs that the English see the error of their ways."

Some English papers have become very demonstrative in their expressions of friendship and respect for Germany. The London *Saturday Review*, which for years has preached that Germany must be destroyed unless civilization and British trade are to go to the wall, says:

"We like men who are brave, and upon whose word we can rely, men, in short, who have what Matthew Arnold used to call 'the power of conduct.' The Germans have this power of conduct in a remarkable degree, and we must ascribe their unpopularity in this country partly to a want of knowledge of their national character. The Germans are industrious, frugal in their habits, obedient to authority, with strict notions about domestic purity, and, whether they belong to the Roman Catholic or a Protestant communion, unaffectedly pious. In business they are more truthful and honorable than the Americans; and their bravery and skill in war they have long ago proved. Loyalty, courage, truthfulness, love of home, and temperance, these are great qualities, which are none the less national, because there are plenty of anarchists and atheists in the cities and universities of Germany. . . . We say this from a belief that Germany is destined to play no mean part in the development of Africa and the East, and that Great Britain would do better to work with her than against her."

But most papers in Great Britain realize that this sort of thing will be regarded as "cupboard love" in Germany, and they are a little more reserved. The London *Times* expresses itself to the following effect:

In form of government, in political ideals as well as in language, England and America show a similarity which does not exist between Germany and them. We stand in friendly relation to the American *people*, and to the German *Government*. In a like manner the friendship of the United States for Germany is more official than national. Moreover, great trouble is taken to remind us that nothing in the present situation can be taken to mean even a promise of friendly cooperation, except in the settlement of the Samoan question. The attitude of governments changes continually, according to the opportunity of snatching advantages. Our people can not well forget the enmity of the German press.

The Daily Chronicle, which is itself opposed to the South African war, remarks that: "It is the moment for complaisance; but we must not allow ourselves to suppose that the Kaiser's visit is in any shape or form a mark of German admiration for our policy in South Africa."

The London *Outlook* has a few personal compliments for the "William the Witless" of yesterday, but informs its readers that the German people are utterly ungrateful, and that the Prussian officers hate England only because the English gentleman is so immeasurably superior to them. Besides, England keeps the peace of the world, which of all things the German nobles hate most. *The Speaker* complains that Mr. Chamberlain is too much of a "lightning-change artist." It says:

"Three years ago Mr. Goschen's mock heroics flaunted our 'splendid isolation' in the face of Europe. Last year Mr. Chamberlain was 'touting for alliances in the highways and byways of Europe,' and offering our hand to a great military power. In the same speech the same Minister was explaining that America and England divided all that there was of the higher civilization and humanitarian sentiment in mankind. . . . When we claimed the right to govern the world, inferior nations displayed an intelligible, if an inexcusable, impatience. What we lost in dignity by fawning at the feet of Germany we did not gain in popularity by reminding Europe that it was only the hopeless immorality of France and Russia which had driven us into that unnatural posture. So bewildering have been the alternating moods of contempt for Europe's weakness and dread of Europe's strength, that few men have kept pace with their variations. And the advantage of bewildering Europe is, perhaps, not increased if we succeed in bewildering ourselves."

The Vienna *Tageblatt* advises England to get out of her scrape in South Africa as soon as possible, as her military success is by no means assured. "For the German Emperor's sympathies are still with the Boers," it says, "whatever course statesmanship may suggest to him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Mauser Bullet.—According to the London *Outlook*, the Mauser bullet is sustaining, in the Transvaal war, the good reputation it achieved in Cuba. Says *The Outlook:*

"So long as its nickel coating is intact, it makes a small, clean, almost painless wound, without either tearing the muscles or shattering the bone; indeed, it will pass completely through the bone, leaving only a clean, round perforation as free from raggedness or splinters as if made by a drill. The results are little or no hemorrhage unless a large artery has been perforated, almost no shock, and a remarkably rapid closure and healing of the wound. To stop a savage rush at close quarters it is far inferior to the old round soft bullet which flattened on the first bone it struck, but for civilized warfare, where there is no risk of butchery of the wounded, it would seem an almost ideal weapon, making as it does either a clean and painless kill when a great vital organ is pierced, or a disabling wound, which heals with remarkable rapidity. With the assistance of aseptic surgery, the recovery rate from its wounds is very high, ranging between eighty and ninety per cent. Here we have another illustration of the absurdity of the popular delusion that war is becoming more deadly. War mortality was never in all history less than at present, and the decline still continues steadily."

And this, adds *The Outlook*, was the bullet which, because of its high velocity, was to mow down whole regiments.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Vice-Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort, under date of June 9, 1899, sends translation of an extract from the Berlin *Confectionair*, one of the principal organs of the German manufacturing and export trade, especially in such lines as textile goods, ready-made clothing, etc. The German people, adds Mr. Hanauer, are fully alive to the importance of not only maintaining their present position as purveyors to the world's market, but believe it essential to their standing as a "great power" to make still greater efforts to compete with England, which heretofore had the lead, and with new and energetic rivals, such as Belgium, Japan, and, last but most to be feared, the United States. The extract reads, in part:

"WHAT DOES GERMANY DO FOR HER EXPORT TRADE?—Of late from various sides demands have arisen for the establishment of a central bureau, on the order of a commercial museum, like that in Philadelphia, in order to further Germany's export trade. In view of the mighty efforts which other nations are making to push Germany from the position which she has won in the world's markets, it seems necessary for our Government to use all methods which other nations employ in competing with us. It is a stale truth that hitherto the imperial Government has done very little in this line.

"It is a gratifying change, auguring better results for the needs of our commerce, that considerations are pending to improve our consular system, and the fact that the modest item of 55,000 marks ($13,000) appears in this year's budget of the Foreign Office, to be expended in sending commercial experts abroad, is further evidence that this Government is beginning to use those methods which have in the past been so successfully employed by England, France, and the United States in fostering their foreign trade.

"We have a numerous staff of consuls, who promptly and regularly send in their reports, but no one can maintain that these meet the wants of trade. It is a fact long since admitted that the immense mass of information stored up in the monthly publications *Handels-Archiv* has no direct or practical value to our merchants. How inferior our consular system is to that of other countries is evidenced by the fact that Germany has only five professional consuls in the United States, whereas the latter country is represented by eleven salaried consuls in the Rhenish province of Prussia alone. The institution of chambers of commerce outside of our own country is new to us. Austria, England, France, the United States, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Belgium have these in foreign lands, and even Greece and Turkey are about to establish them.

"It is true that our export trade is at present in such good shape that the resort to extraordinary means for its improvement might seem prompted by excessive anxiety; yet we must bear in mind that the growth of our foreign trade does not keep step with the increase of our domestic production.

"It has become generally known that while bloody contests between nations are of less frequent occurrence than of yore, struggles in economic fields are gaining in acrimony, internal trade is becoming more complicated, and the constantly growing competition makes it necessary for us to leave no means untried whereby we may not only maintain our present prominent position in the world's trade, but secure it in the future."

Consul Sprague, of Gibraltar, on the 21st of June, 1899, writes that there is a differential duty of 2 pesetas for every 100 kilograms (220 pounds) between United States and British flour entering Spain, to the prejudice of the former. The matter, he adds, is of some importance, as at present American flour can undersell other foreign importations in this line.

PERSONALS.

WILLIAM MARCONI, whose wireless telegraphic invention has made him a peer of Edison and Tesla in the scientific world, according to *The Freeman's Journal*, is not altogether an Italian. His mother is Irish of the Irish. About a half century ago an Italian of the name of Charles

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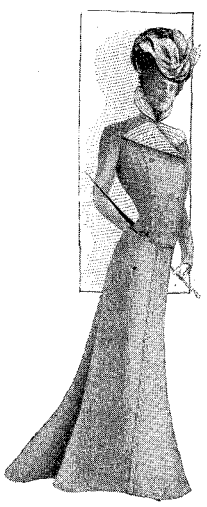

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$10 Suits reduced to $6.67.
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$20 Suits reduced to $13.34.
Winter Jackets, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
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$15 Jackets reduced to $10.
Separate Skirts, former price $4 reduced to $2.67.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $8 Skirts reduced to $5.34.
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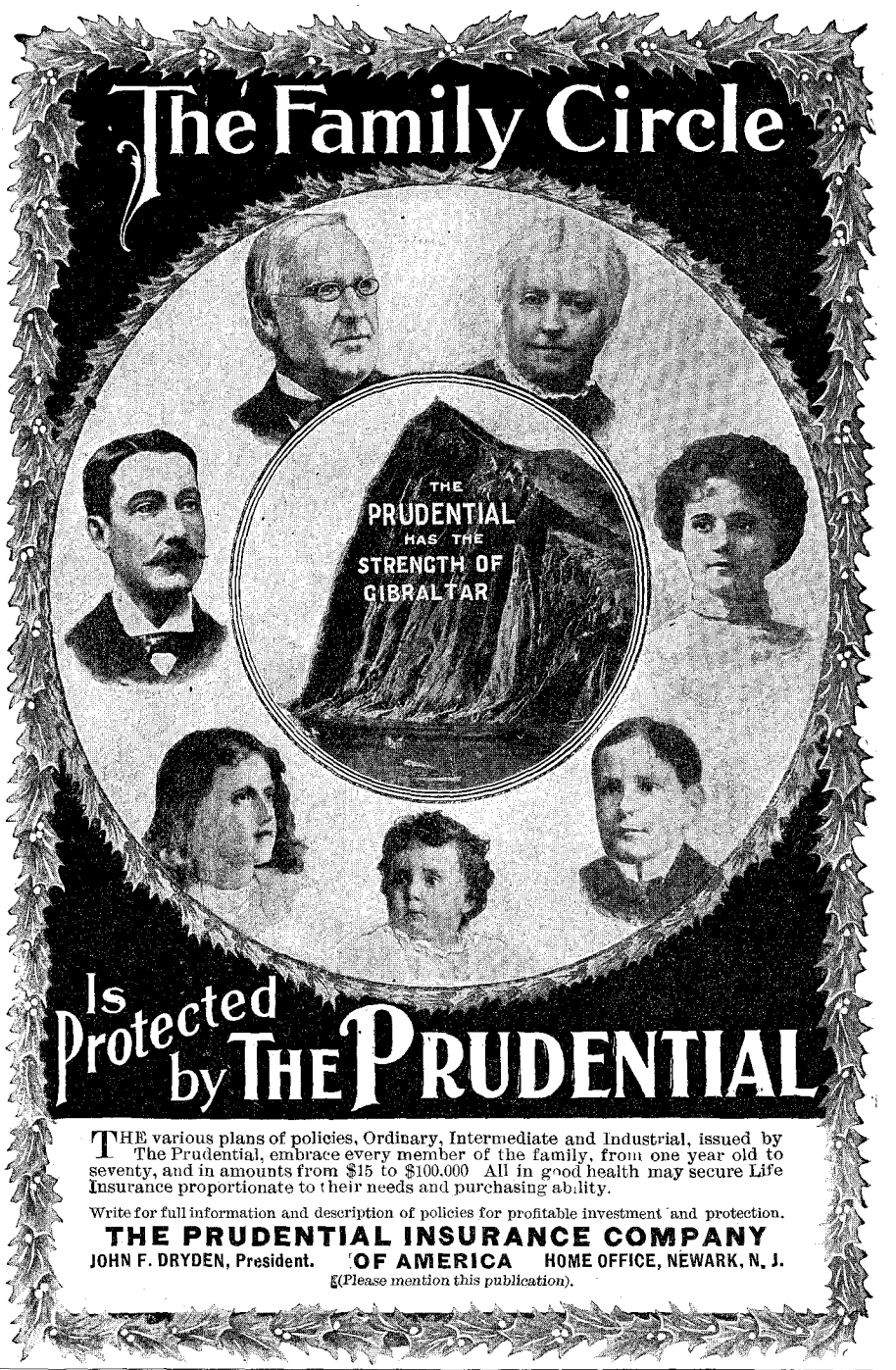
Bianconi settled in Ireland. He was thrifty and enterprising. He located in Clonmel, the capital of Tipperary. He established a stage line and within a dozen years controlled nearly all the usual routes of transportation in the southern province of Ireland. In a little while—this, it ought to be remembered, was before the development of railroads—Bianconi had the contract for carrying nearly all the Irish mails. He got rich, bought an estate and a castle, and his children are now numbered among the Irish country gentry.

Bianconi had a nephew of the name of Marconi, who went to Ireland as chief veterinary surgeon for the Bianconi stage routes. This Marconi was a civil engineer as well as a veterinary surgeon. He was also an all-round sportsman. It takes a very daring rider to win distinction in Ireland, a country of daring riders, but Marconi accomplished that feat. He did something else. He captured the daughter of Power of Gurteen, one of the haughtiest of the rural Irish aristocracy, and took her to Italy on a bridal tour. The fruit of that union is the present distinguished inventor of wireless telegraphy. Marconi has lived a good deal in Ireland among his mother's relations, but he was born and educated in Italy. He considers himself fully half Irish, and many of his characteristics are more Irish than Italian. Marconi's first practical experiments with wireless telegraphy were made in Dublin Bay. The first wireless telegraphic newspaper despatch was printed in the Dublin *Independent*.

SIR GEORGE WHITE, who commands at Ladysmith, entered the British army at the same time as Lord Roberts, and, like Roberts, is an Irishman, says the New York *Press*. In his earlier years White was an example of retarded promotion. He was in the army ten years before he became a captain, and was a captain ten years before he became a major. His regimental service was principally with the Second battalion of the "Gay Gordons," the old Ninety-second Highlanders. White had been six years a major when the call came to follow Roberts to Afghanistan, and then Roberts was major general commanding the expedition marching on Cabul. General Roberts knew the Gordons, and he had not forgotton George White, and when it was discovered on the march to Cabul that the Sang-i-Nawishta Pass—the key to Charasiah—was held by the enemy in great force, White and the Gordons were detailed to a place of honor in the task of driving them out. White and his Gordons left their cover and advanced to storm the heights. The ascent was steep, the pathways rugged and forbidding, and altho the advance was covered by the fire of big guns, the artillery of the enemy gave back as good as they got, while the musketry fire directed downward at the clambering Highlanders at almost every discharge picked one and another from their ranks.

The ascent was slow—how slow may be gathered from the fact that the battle opened about 9 o'clock, and at half-past 4 White had not yet got to striking distance of the enemy. At this juncture he selected two companies of his command, and leaving the rest, pushed on with these. They made rush on rush from point to point, and suddenly, exhausted and breathless, found themselves unexpectedly face to face at point-blank range with a heavy and strongly entrenched body of the foe. Too blown to charge, they paused to gather strength, and their hesitation must have been fatal but for the supreme courage of the gallant major. In an instant realizing the crisis he rose to the occasion. Seizing a man's rifle without a moment's hesitation, and daring the fire of scores of weapons, he dashed forward to the barricade and deliberately shot the Afghan leader dead. In two minutes more the Gordons had carried the heights, and sweeping along the crest, White had gained the Victoria Cross. It was his first decisive step to the high place he has since attained.

THE following characteristic anecdote is told of Count Tolstoy and his family: The Tolstoys have a large circle of acquaintances, and hardly an evening passes but there are guests. At one music party a lady's singing displeased Count Tolstoy's boys, and they adjourned to another room and made a noise. Their father lost patience and went after them, and a characteristic admonition ensued: "Are you making a noise on purpose?" he asked. After some hesitation came an answer in the affirmative:—"Y-y-yes." "Does not her singing please you?" "Well, no. Why



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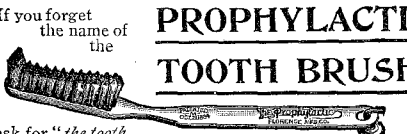

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does she howl?" declared one of the boys, with vexation. "So you wish to protest against her singing?" asked Lyeff Nikolaevitch, in a serious tone. "Yes!" "Then go out and say so, or stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealing like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests."

ADMIRAL DEWEY has a double, says the New York *Journal*, in the person of Charles T. Rowe of Boston.

He likes Boston, but they drove him out of Boston—the people did. They followed him all over town, and he came on to New York to get rid of the annoyance. He brought his wife with him, and she does not look unlike the bride of the Admiral. When Mr. Rowe got there he found that his double had just come in on his wedding tour and that his troubles were only beginning. Mr. Rowe paid a visit to the Horse Show. He had scarcely entered the building before the word went round that Dewey was present, and he had to take refuge in the press-room. Every time he showed himself the band would play "The Conquering Hero" and the crowd would cheer.

In spite of constant and indignant denials of any connection with Admiral Dewey, Mr. Rowe was mobbed by enthusiastic crowds wherever he went. People thought he was joking.

The resemblance of Mr. Rowe to Admiral Dewey is rendered more striking because of the bronzed complexion of the Boston man, caused by his outdoor life. He is thinking of having his mustache shaved off until the Dewey craze dies out. "But then," he says sadly, "that may never be."

MR. JOHN BOOTH, who was employed by Prince Bismarck to supervise his great plantations of firs and larches at Friedrichsruh, has published a little book of "Personal Recollections of Bismarck." The American forester was a welcome guest at the great statesman's table in 1878 and 1879, and many of his stories relate to eating, drinking, and smoking. Bismarck, as all the world knows, was a mighty man at all three. He told Mr. Booth that on one occasion he had eaten 175 oysters at a single meal: "It was thirty-one years ago," said he, "a few days after I left England. I was at Liège, and ordered twenty-five oysters for dinner. They were so excellent that I ordered fifty more, and while I was devouring these, I resolved to make my meal of oysters, and nothing else. To the surprise and amusement of everybody in the place I then ordered another 100!" "We are almost inclined to suspect," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "that the old statesman was testing the credulity of his Yankee listener."

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DEACON JOHNSON: "Shuah! Ain't he got two reasons to t'ank de Lawd—fo' de chicking an' fo' not gittin' cotched?"—*Puck.*

Justice and Golf.—The latest English golf story is told by Mr. Justice Lawrence against himself. He is an ardent golfer. Recently he had a case before him in which he felt it necessary to ask one of the witnesses, a boy, the usual question whether he was acquainted with the nature

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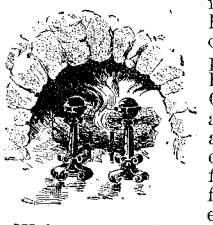

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A CENTURY CLUB.

A club has been organized in New York City, every member of which has pledged himself to do the best he can to live one hundred years. Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, of Washington, D. C., is the president of the club. Such a club ought to be organized in every city, for centenarians are getting scarce. The cause is, without doubt, the excessive use of meats and the neglect of cereals. It has long been known that vegetarians are longer lived than are meat eaters. Dogs are old and rheumatic at ten, and die at fourteen, whereas the donkey is still frisky at forty and easily lives to half a century. The nut-eating Indians of southern Carolina still live to the age of 130 years and more. Meat shortens life by hardening the arteries, which produces old age prematurely and death from apoplexy through rupture of the brittle arteries. This is the natural result of the accumulation of uric acid in the body. Meat contains uric acid in great quantities. The general disuse of cereals is due to the increasing prevalence of amylaceous dyspepsia, or starch indigestion, which is the natural result of the use of half-cooked cereal foods. Starch must be dextrinized by dry cooking at a temperature of 300° to render it readily digestible. Half-cooked starch causes sour stomach, flatulence, bloating, colic, anæmia, headache, weakness, neurasthenia, intestinal catarrh, and numerous other evils.

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of an oath. The ingenuous youth replied: "Of course I am. Ain't I your caddie?"—*Argonaut.*

Revamped.—Smith, a hotel man, and Jones, a manufacturer's agent, were talking one day about their business interests. "I say," said Jones, "however do you use such an enormous quantity of pears and peaches?" "Well," replied Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can." "Indeed!" said the other, "we do about the same in our business." "How is that?" "We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't sell it we cancel it."—*San Francisco Wave.*

What the Prisoner Said.—A celebrated judge was once trying a case where the accused could only understand Irish, and an interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter, and the latter replied. "What does he say?" demanded the judge. "Nothing, my lord." "How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?" "My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case." "If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir. Now, what did he say?" "Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said: 'Who's that ould woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'" At which everybody present roared. "And what did you say?" said the judge, looking a little uncomfortable. "I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's going to hang yez.'"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Providence on their Side.—"No," said the Georgia farmer, "I ain't growin' any cotton in this year of grace—not a single row of it! In fact, I ain't growin' much of anything." "Struck it rich, have you?" "Well, not exactly, but Providence is on our side, an' the outlook is hopeful. You know I've got seven sons, an' every one of 'em is fightin' fer his country at so much a month." "Yes?" "Well, they're all good, steady boys; an' as fast as they draw their pay they send half of it home, an' so the family is gittin' in good circumstances, the children are dressin' well, an' the old lady is ridin' of a bicycle an' attendin' missionary meetin's; an' as fer me, I'm runnin' fer office an' lendin' money on the instalment plan. If the boys don't get kilt out in the Philippines, I expect to own a railroad 'fore the trouble's over. The war has been the greatest blessin' that has ever come my way!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 4.

—Conditions in **South Africa** remain unchanged; further details from Modder River show the desperate nature of the battle.

—The **Fifty-sixth Congress** holds its first session; David B. Henderson, of Iowa, is elected Speaker of the House; Mr. Roberts, of Utah, is not allowed to take the oath, pending a decision on the question of eligibility.

—The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the so-called Cast Iron Pipe Trust is in violation of the **anti-trust act** of 1890, and this is regarded as a very important and far-reaching decision.

—The text of the **currency bill** prepared by Republican members of the Senate is made public.

Tuesday, December 5.

—General Methuen is still entrenched at the **Modder River**; Kimberley and Ladysmith continue to hold out.

—President McKinley's **annual message** is read in Senate and House. The House by a large majority decides to refer the case of Roberts to a special committee, meanwhile excluding him from his seat.

—**Republican Representatives** in Congress hold a caucus at which plans for advancing the House currency bill are considered.

—The consolidation of the **Pullman and Wagner** car companies is perfected at Chicago.

Wednesday, December 6.

—A message from **Ladysmith** reports renewed and effective bombardment, several of the British

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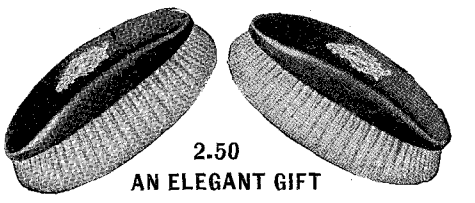

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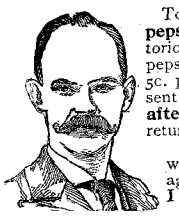

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guns being disabled; General **Joubert** returns to the Transvaal, leaving General Schalkburger in command at Colenso.

—**The President's message** is received with great satisfaction in European capitals.

—The annual report of the **Secretary of the Treasury** is made public.

—The President nominates **Brigadier-General Leonard Wood** to be major-general of Volunteers.

—A mob at Maysville, Ky., tortures and **burns to death** a negro rapist and murderer; no action is taken by the governor in the matter.

—In the Massachusetts city election, **two socialist mayors** are returned to office at Haverhill and Brockton.

Thursday, December 7.

—Generals Methuen and Clery continue in nightly communication with the beleaguered garrisons at **Kimberley and Ladysmith**; General Buller assumes command of the relief column for Ladysmith.

—The **pursuit of Aguinaldo** continues; General Young reaches Vigan, on the coast.

—Representative-elect **Roberts** issues an address to the American people, defending himself against the charges made.

—As the result of a meeting held by **Booker T. Washington** in New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington contribute $50,000 to the Tuskegee Institute.

Friday, December 8.

—**The Boers** blow up a railway culvert, and cut the telegraph wires in the rear of General Methuen.

—In the mutiny of native police in Negros, Lieut. A. C. **Ledyard is killed**. General Young kills twenty-five Filipinos in an engagement.

—A demonstration in honor of Maceo at Santiago de Cuba takes the form of an **outburst of anti-Americanism**.

—In the House it is decided to devote the following week to the discussion of the **currency bill.**

Saturday, December 9.

—A British detachment from **Ladysmith** storms Lombard's Kop, capturing three guns.

—The **Roberts** investigating committee hold a session at which Mr. Roberts makes a general denial of the charges preferred against him.

—The terms of the **reciprocity treaties** negotiated last summer between this country, France, and Great Britain are made public.

—**John Wanamaker** gives his views on department stores before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

—The certificate of election as **Governor of Kentucky** is given to W. S. Taylor, Republican.

Sunday, December 10.

—In South Africa the British force under General Gatacre is **led into a Boer ambuscade** near Stormberg junction; 600 British casualties are reported.

—An expedition headed by the battle-ship *Oregon* leaves **Manila** for Subig; General del Pilar is killed in an engagement.

—The annual report of the **Director of the Mint** shows an increase in coinage for the last fiscal year.

—A loss of $700,000 is caused by **fire** in the business section of **Augusta, Ga.**

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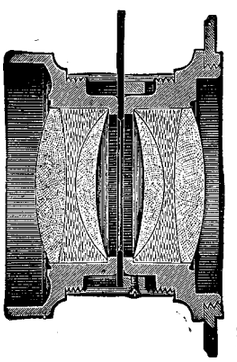

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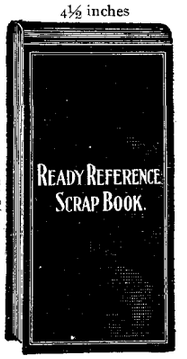

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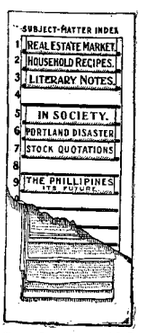

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BY E. E. WESTBURY.

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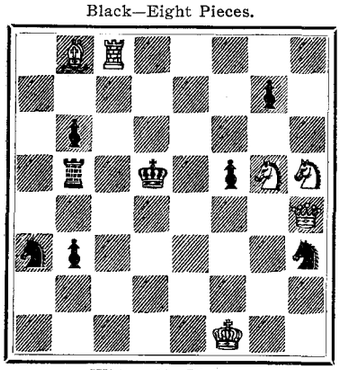
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 436.

BY F. A. L. KUSKOP.

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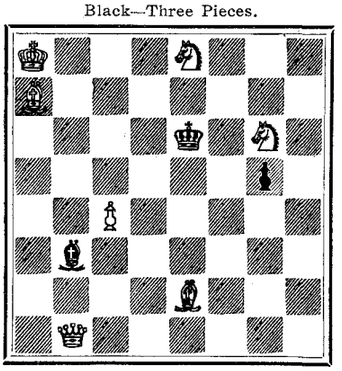
Black—Three Pieces.



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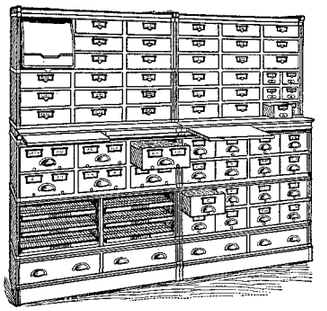

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Solution of Problems.

No. 432.

Key-move, R—R sq.

Several solvers supposed that they had found a mate in one move by P—Q 4 ch. But the Black P on B 5 is there to prevent this. Here is an illustration of "capturing *en passant*." The White P in going to Q 4 must pass Q 3, which is guarded by the Black P on B 5.

Others relied upon P—Q 3. This is answered by P x P, their (2) K x P dis. ch. (2) B—K 7.

No. 433.

1.	Q—Kt 3	2.	Kt—K 8 ch	3. Q—K 3, mate
	K x R		K—K 4	
		2.	.....	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
			K—B 4	
	.....		Kt—R 5 ch	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1.	K—B 5	2.	K—K 4 (must)	
	.....		Q—B 3 ch	3. B—Q 5, mate
1.	Kt x R	2.	K x P	
			.....	3. Kt—R 5, mate
		2.	K—B 5	
	.....		Q—K 3 ch	3. Kt—K 8, mate
1.	Kt any other	2.	K x R	
			.....	3. Q—Q 4, mate
		2.	K x Kt	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; G. Paterson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

432 only, F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; the Rev. A. F. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.

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Prof. C. D. S., and W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 431.

Problem 426 corrected by placing White R on K R sq, is solved by Q—Q 3.

The National Chess-Association.

The annual meeting of the United States Chess-Association was held on December 4 in the rooms of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia. Besides the election of officers the following resolutions were adopted: That the Association arrange telegraphic team matches for trophies given by the Association, such matches to be played on Decoration Day; that the Association bring about a national correspondence tourney. It was decided to hold a tourney in 1900 between the champions or representatives of the leading six Chess-Clubs of the country. The Governing Board is to consider the advisability of holding an international tourney in this country, to be played in 1901.

The officer elected are: President, J. Monae Lesser, Boston Chess-Club. First Vice-President, Isaac L. Rice, Manhattan Chess-Club; Second Vice-President, S. P. Johnston, Chicago. Secretary, George H. Walcott, Boston Chess-Club. Treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley, Franklin Chess-Club. Directors: J. L. McCutcheon, Pittsburg Chess-Club; Patrick O'Farrell, Washington Chess-Club; Stanley H. Chadwick, Brooklyn Chess-Club; G. Steuben, Davenport Chess-Club, Iowa; James B. McConnell, New Orleans Chess-Club; Aristides Martinez, Manhattan Chess-Club.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-FOURTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

King's Gambit Declined.

V. BRENT. White.	REV. A. C. KAYE. Black.	V. BRENT. White.	REV. A. C. KAYE. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 K R—B sq	R x R
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	19 R x R	R—K B sq
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	20 K—Kt sq	P—K R 3
4 P—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	21 Kt—B 5	Q—B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5	22 Q—K 4	P—Kt 3
6 B—Q 2	P—K 6	23 Kt x P ch	K—Kt 2
7 B x P	Kt x P	24 P—B 5	R—K R sq
8 B—Q 2	B x Kt	25 Q—Kt 4	B—B sq
9 P x B	Castles	26 B—K Kt 5	Q—Q 3
10 P—Q 4	Q—B 3	27 R—Q 6	P x R
11 Q—B 3	R—K sq ch	28 B—B 6 ch	K x B
12 K—B 2	P—Q B 3	29 Q x P ch	K—K 2
13 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	30 P—B 6 ch	Kt (Q 2) x P
14 Kt—K 2	P—Q Kt 3	31 Q-Kt 7 ch	K—K sq
15 Kt—Kt 3	Q—R 5	32 B—Kt 6	K—Q sq
16 Q R—K sq	B—Kt 2	33 Kt-B 7 ch	Resigns.
17 P—K R 3	P—Q K t 4		

There is a good deal of brilliancy on White's part, and he conducted the ending in a fine manner.

A Fine Ending.

The following occurred in a game between Mr. Ruth (White) and Mr. Bixby (Black):

WHITE (10 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Q on K Kt 4; Kt on K 3; R on K B 7; Ps on K 5, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 2, Q, Kt 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (12 pieces): K on K R 2; Q on K sq; B on Q B 3; Kt on K B 8; Rs on K R sq and Q R sq; Ps on K Kt 2 and 4, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 3.

White mates in seven moves.

The Woman's Chess-Club of New York held its annual meeting on November 21. The directors reported a prosperous year.

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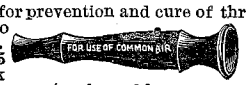

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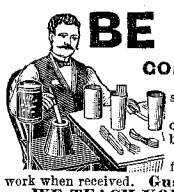

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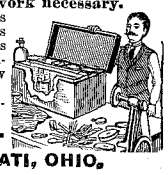

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A Consultation Game.

PLAYED IN MOSCOW BETWEEN M. TSCHIGORIN AND ALLIES.

Vienna Opening.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Kt—B 3	Q—Q 2
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	12 P—Q R 3	Castles (Q R)
3 P—B 4	P—Q 4	13 P x B	B—Q 4
4 P—Q 3	P x B P	14 Q—K 2	Q R—K sq
5 B x P	B—Q Kt 5	15 B—K 3	B x Kt
6 P—K 5	P—Q 5	16 Q x B	Kt—Q 5
7 P x Kt	P x Kt	17 Q—B 2	R x B ch
8 Q—K 2 ch	B—K 3	18 K—Q sq	Q—Kt 5 ch
9 P—Q Kt 3	P x P	19 K—B sq	Q—B 5
10 Q—K 4	Kt—B 3	20 Resigns.	

This game is worth studying as showing the weakness of the "Vienna."

Chess a Test of Character.

The game is too good to quarrel about, and hence loss of temper is rare. Yet there are times in the experience of every Chess-player when he finds himself pitted against an opponent who considers defeat as a deadly affront, an opponent who means to win—honestly, if he can, but if not, anyhow—an opponent who insists on the rights of the rules for his adversary, but is not above the acceptance in silence of a concession for himself. A man of this kind may have many acquaintances, but he will not have many friends; and whenever one chances to meet with such an opponent at the Chess-board the sternest enforcement of the rules of play is the only guarantee for a peaceable parting.—*Manchester Weekly Times.*

A man may have reason to be provoked over his own stupid play, over blunders which demonstrate his blindness, but, even then, he should accept the fact gracefully, that he is stupid, and, instead of showing irritation over his adversary's play, recognize the fact that he is outplayed. We know that some players are not gentlemen in the true meaning of the word. They not only try to take undue advantage, but they "badger" their opponents, and wait for "snaps."

A Blindfold Gem.

Champion Pillsbury has been giving another extraordinary blindfold simultaneous seance of ten games at the Newark (N. J.) Chess Club. On this occasion he won eight games, drew two, and lost none.

The annexed partie, altho with P—Q 4, was the star brilliant of the occasion:

PILLSBURY. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3
4 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3
5 P—K 4	Kt—K 2
6 B—Q 3	Castles.

Black's defense, hitherto defective on second and fourth move, now becomes a downright loss, which Mr. Pillsbury demonstrates in his happiest vein.

7 P—K 5	B—B 2
8 B x P ch	K x B

It would have been a shade better to play K—R sq. This would, however, been a loss equally, as White would have proceeded with Kt—Kt 5, P—K Kt 3 best, Q—B 3, etc.

9 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 3

On K—Kt sq, follows the familiar Q—R 5, altho Black can hold out for some time by R—K sq.

10 Q—Kt 4	P—K B 4
11 Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 2

12 Q—R 4 and wins, as with this move Mr. Pillsbury electrified the assembled players by announcing mate in eight moves. The modus operandi in seven moves is as follows after Black as his last reply plays B x K P:

13 P x B	R—R sq
14 Q x R	P—B 5
15 Q—R 7 ch	K x Kt
16 P—R 4 ch	K—Kt 5
17 Q x P ch	Kt—Kt 3
18 Q x Kt mate.	

The only imperfection in the announcement was that it is susceptible of demonstration in one move less, as above given. Instead of 17 Q x P ch, Mr. Pillsbury had probably in his mind's eye 17 P—B 3 ch, which would have made the eight moves.—Score and Comments from *The Times*, Philadelphia.

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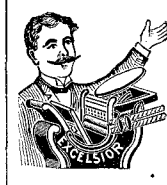

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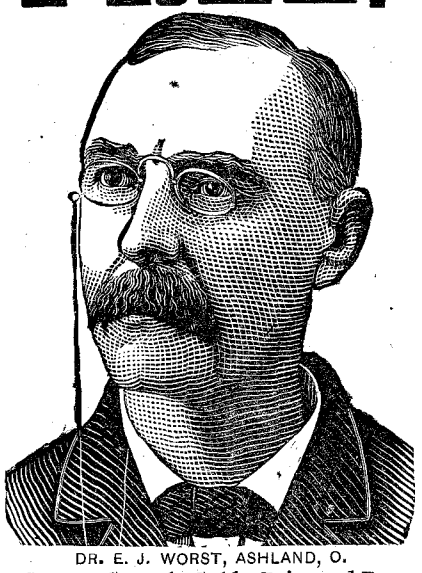

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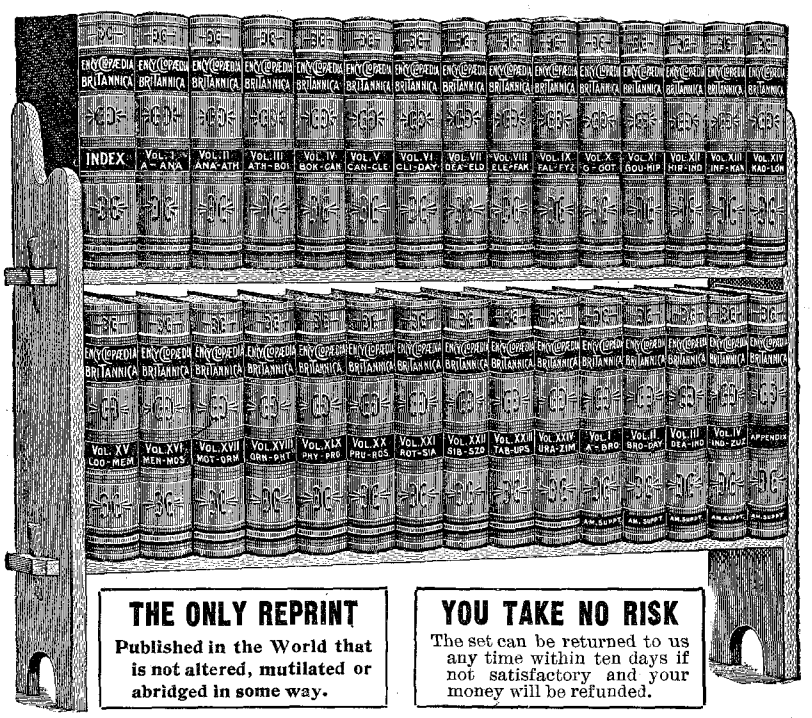

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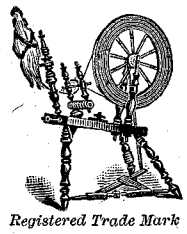

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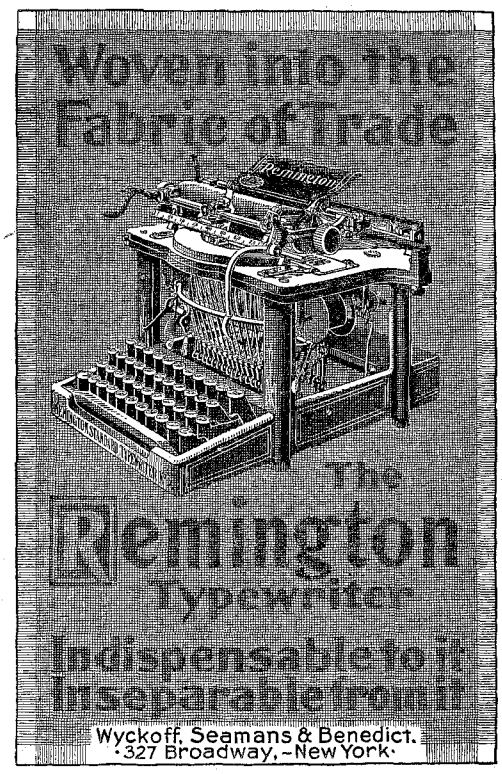

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